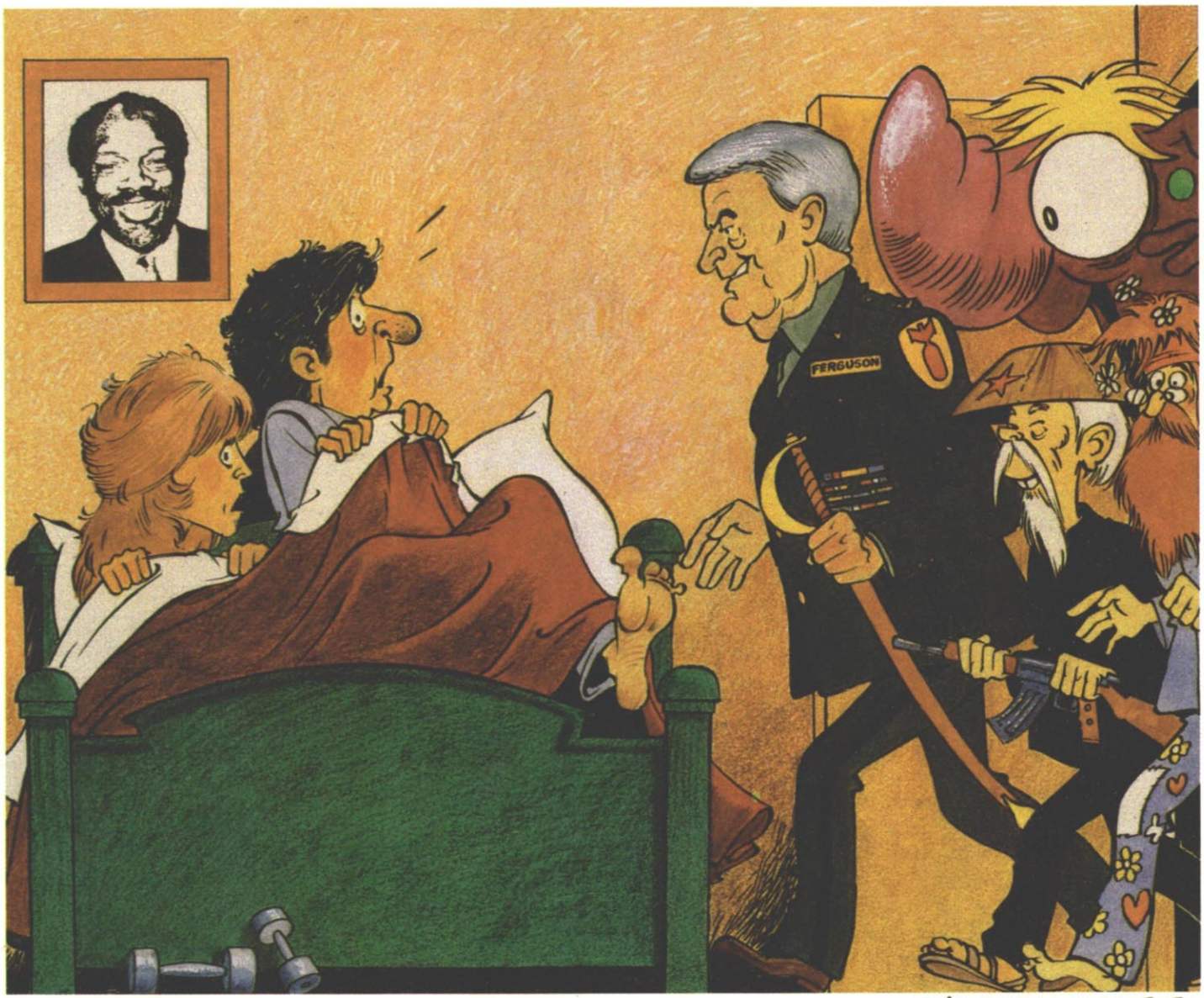
INSIDE: 1986 POLITICAL VISITOR'S GUIDE

ANALYSIS OF STATE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

MARCH 1986 $2.50

CALIFORNIA Journal

TOM HAYDEN'S ANXIETY CLOSET



WITH APOLOGIES TO BLOOM COUNTY'S BERKE BREATHED

03

74470 19299

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

With thousands of companies riding technology's fast lane into dead ends, we think it's time the concept of telesis came out of the dictionary and into practice.

Admittedly, not many people are familiar with the word.

We are. In fact, we've made it part of our name. The Pacific Telesis Group.

It's the right name for us because everything we do is firmly tied to the concept of telesis.

For instance, the sophisticated telephone networks of Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell were put in place with the foresight that allows them to handle everything from simple conversations to computer communication quickly and efficiently. That's telesis.

Our PacTel Mobile Companies are developing and marketing cellular mobile telephone services, a dedication to telesis which will increase the productivity of a society on the move.

Telesis allowed us to anticipate the information needs of American business. Now, those needs are served by the equipment, technology and know-how of PacTel Communications Systems, PacTel InfoSystems, PacTel Spectrum Services and PacTel Publishing.

PacTel Properties searches out office and light industrial property to meet the needs of our subsidiaries and other companies. PacTel Finance provides financing for Pacific Telesis Companies and their customers.

Recently, other nations have come to Pacific Telesis International for this accumulated expertise.

We're the Pacific Telesis Group. We offer a variety of different products and services, but you'll find we have one thing in common. We're committed to progress, intelligently planned.

That's why telesis is an important part of our name.

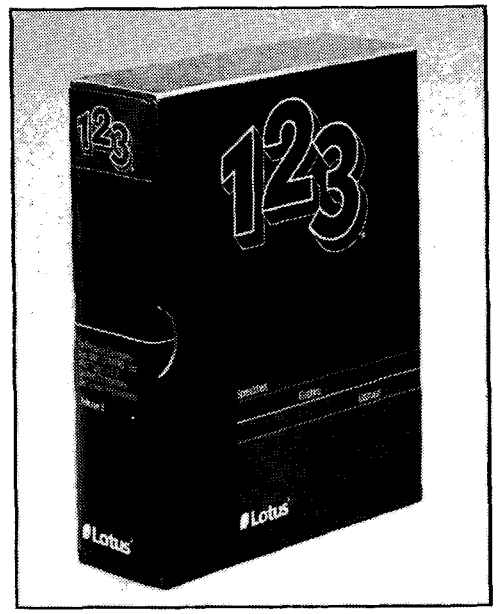
PACIFIC TELESIS℠
Group

Pacific Bell Nevada Bell Pacific Telesis International
PacTel Mobile Companies PacTel Publishing
PacTel Communications Systems PacTel Properties
PacTel Finance PacTel InfoSystems PacTel Spectrum Services

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LOTUS® 1-2-3®
UPGRADE?

ONLY FROM TECHNOLOGY SERVICES!



TSI has good news for Lotus® 1-2-3® users who've wanted additional string, financial, and logical functions; a larger spreadsheet and database; more macro commands; math coprocessor support; and greater file compatibility.

Newly upgraded **1-2-3, Release 2** delivers these extended capabilities and more. And TSI delivers upgraded 1-2-3 on GSA Schedule C.* We are the **only** authorized source for the upgrade in the United States, other than Lotus itself!

TSI makes upgrading as easy as 1-2-3.

Not only can you now order 1-2-3, Release 2 directly from TSI, but you can buy it on Schedule. It's only a phone call away.

Forget the hassles of petitioning for cash payments, or getting a check cut "right away." You can order from TSI quickly and easily. Our advanced purchase order tracking system, large inventory, and knowledgeable sales representatives ensure the prompt receipt of your order at the lowest possible price.

New 1-2-3 is more powerful than ever—but just as simple to use.

The upgraded 1-2-3 allows you to handle much larger jobs with an 8192 row worksheet...four times its original size! And it comes with 40 new macro commands so you can work more efficiently and productively than ever. You can even start 1-2-3 directly off a hard disk without putting a system disk in the floppy disk drive!

And when you need to convert mainframe text files into 1-2-3 spreadsheets, our new Data Parse command makes it easy by breaking rows of data into value or label cell entries. Of course, you can also read worksheet files created in Symphony™ 1.0 or 1.1, Jazz,™ dBase II™ and DIF.

Want to know more? Call TSI today for details:
916/443-6193

Lotus

$150 Government Price
(with trade-in of "System" and "Utilities" disks)

The trademarks and registered trademarks shown are proprietary to their respective manufacturers.

Technology Services, Inc.SM

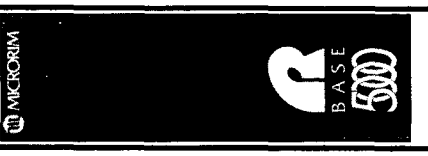
"The Government Software Center"

Western Regional Office:
1401 21st Street, Suite 308, Sacramento, CA 95814
916/443-6193
Eastern Regional Office: 703/354-8668 FTS Users: 202/354-8668

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MICRO SOFTWARE

Low Government Prices!

MANUFACTURER	PRODUCT		SUGGESTED RETAIL	GOV'T. PRICE
ASHTON-TATE™		**Framework II:** New! Now with expanded programming language, built-in mailmerge capability, support for the Lotus/Intel enhanced memory specification, and more.	$695	**$430.90**
Harvard Software Inc.		**Harvard Total Project Manager:** Manage resources using either keyboard or mouse. Features include user selectable timescale, quality graphic reports and HTPM's "sideways" option.	$495	**$306.90**
MICRORIM™ Your way. That's Rway.		**R:Base 5000:** The new database standard for professional programmers; sorts 362% faster than the leading competitor.	$700	**$399.00**
MICROSOFT*		**Microsoft Word:** Popular word processor for the IBM PC permits columnar format, includes free spelling checker, and up to eight windows.	$375	**$232.50**
MARC Software International, Inc.		**WORDMARC:** Flexible, scientific word processing. Has a full screen editor *employing single keystroke* functions, menus and prompts. Comes with Greek character set.	$495	**$272.25**

Hundreds of programs, up to 50% off, ready for fast delivery!

Most leading software companies are represented by Technology Services, Inc. (TSI) on the new GSA Micro Software Schedule for 1985/86.

Now more than ever, TSI is the best source for the most popular software packages. **And we now offer training on GSA Schedule. Call our Training Hotline: 703/356-2897.**

Peripheral products for IBM® PCs too.

If you need memory expansion and/or graphics boards for your IBM PC, talk to us. We carry fine products from AST Research, Hayes, Polaroid, Paradise Systems and more on GSA Schedule B.

And we'll save your agency money.

With more top products by more major software companies ready for rapid delivery. More understanding of government procedures and regulations to help you process your purchases and cut through red tape so you can get products you need, fast.

Volume discounts to stretch your agency's budget...knowledgeable sales people to help guide your software selection....responsible technical support available every working day...and more.

We'll even give you government discounts on all "open market," non-schedule purchases. And honor the same terms and conditions as for our GSA Schedule products.

Save 30% to 50% on every package—plus volume discounts!

*Open market purchase

Technology Services, Inc.℠

"The Government Software Center"

Western Regional Office:
1401 21st Street, Suite 308, Sacramento, CA 95814

916/443-6193

Eastern Regional Office: 703/354-8668 FTS Users: 202/354-8668

GSA Schedule C
Contract # GS00K85AGS6059

The trademarks and registered trademarks shown are proprietary to their respective manufacturers.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

...AND AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF PERIPHERALS.

MANUFACTURER	ENHANCEMENT PRODUCT		SUGGESTED RETAIL	GOV'T PRICE
QUADRAM™ An Intelligent Systems Company	QUADCHROME II:™	Expand the power and flexibility of your IBM ® PC system with this high-resolution color monitor. Features a wide, 14" screen with 640 X 240 addressable dots and complete color capabilities. Doubles as an excellent text display monitor, with sharp distinct characters set against a dark black background.	$599	$437.27
Polaroid®	PALETTE:	This invaluable product allows you to turn your original or application-created computer graphics into fully professional 35mm color slides or prints. Working right at your desk, with an IBM PC or compatible micro, you can generate high quality presentation materials in a matter of minutes!	$1999	$1439.20
EPSON	FX-185 PRINTER:	New full-featured IBM PC-compatible 160 cps draft mode printers with built-in 32 cps NLQ font, unique "single stroke switch selection" of NLQ/Draft, SelecType, both tractor and friction feed (standard), and built-in parallel interface. 136 column printout. Dip switch selectable Epson Standard Code compatibility and 100% IBM 5152 emulation.	$699	$516.00
intel®	CO-PROCESSORS:	Improve the speed and performance of your IBM PC, XT® or compatible (8087) or IBM AT® (80287) by 50 to 5000%! Math co-processors free up your micro's Central Processing Unit (CPU) to cut down your waiting time. A tremendous aid to anyone who works with spreadsheets, financial models, CAD or graphics. Both co-processors support such languages as Basic, "C," COBOL and FORTRAN.	8087 $175 80287 $295	$127.75 $215.35

Technology Services, Inc. has all the peripherals you need to expand the functions of your IBM PC or compatible micro.

With TSI's wide selection of low-priced peripherals, you can *quadruple* your RAM...plug into *Local Area Networks* (LAN's) as easily as you plug into a standard modular telephone jack...add *high-resolution, bit-mapped graphics* capability to your Lotus™ 1-2-3 or other database management software...*direct-connect* to other PC's, mainframes, databases and information services throughout North America.

We carry high quality, output-upping peripherals from Hayes,® AST Research, Paradise Systems, Polaroid,® Novation, Quadram, Persyst,™ Intel and others...peripherals that let you make full use of the latest software. And we're adding new ones all the time.

Prompt delivery, quality service and tech support.

When you're ready to order, just call. We'll respond quickly. And continue to respond, after purchase, with intelligent service and support. Our well-qualified staff of experts is eager to assist you in getting the most from your software and peripherals.

Our advanced new Purchase Order Tracking System assures you of getting your order faster than ever before.

And TSI's Contracts Department teams with prime contractors and systems integrators to service federal government agencies.

TSI also will respond promptly to all formal solicitations, or published procurements, in the form of RFQ's, RFP's, and IFB's. Contact Steve Worthington, in Contract Sales, for details.

Further discounts available. Call for pricing.

Technology Services, Inc.℠

"The Government Software Center"

Western Regional Office:
1401 21st Street, Suite 308, Sacramento, CA 95814

916/443-6193

Eastern Regional Office: 703/354-8668 FTS Users: 202/354-8668

GSA Schedule B
Contract # GSOOK85AGS5150

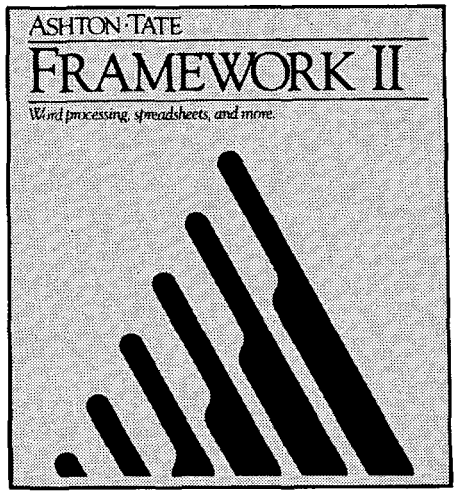
Call today to place your order or request a GSA Schedule

The trademarks and registered trademarks shown are proprietary to their respective manufacturers.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOT FOR THINKERS ONLY.

Improved Framework II™ is even easier to use than ever.



If your work involves word processing and spreadsheets, now you can get stand-alone performance in an integrated package. **Framework II,** Ashton-Tate's new version of its widely-acclaimed **Framework,** contains a larger, faster, and more powerful spreadsheet, and an advanced word processor. It comes complete with telecommunications, database management, outlining, and graphics modules. Plus, it includes an expanded and well-documented programming language.

And **Framework II's** consistent command structure throughout all functions guarantees unparalleled ease of learning. So you can get in deep, without getting over your head.

And it's far richer in features and capabilities.

Based on in-depth assessments from **Framework** users, Ashton-Tate has focused and extended the capabilities of **Framework II.** It can now meet the most extensive needs of managers and professionals within the context of an integrated package. Its telecommunications module is now thoroughly integrated, as well.

Framework II's advanced word processor now includes visible page-breaks, built-in mailmerge capability, and one of the most sophisticated spell checkers available, with an 80,000 word capacity.

You can also record and store frequently used words or phrases as abbreviations for single-keystroke retrieval.

Framework II also supports the Lotus/Intel enhanced-memory standard, making its spreadsheet both larger and faster—almost twice as fast as **Framework.** Its macro library allows you to automate commonly-used sequences of functions, and store the macros. Users can also go beyond standard RAM limits imposed by current PC architecture, by accessing additional workspace from either a hard disk, or an add-on memory board. Another unique feature is its ability to produce files in WordStar® and MultiMate® formats whenever you wish.

Government prices now available from Technology Services.

TSI is a leading supplier of micro software, peripherals, add-ons, and training to the Federal government. Our knowledgeable sales professionals and pre-sale support will help you cut through red tape to get the right products fast at low GSA Schedule prices. And our technical support services will help with questions you may have **after** the sale.

ASHTON·TATE™

The trademarks shown are proprietary to their respective manufacturers.

Technology Services, Inc.℠

"The Government Software Center"

Western Regional Office:
1401 21st Street, Suite 308, Sacramento, CA 95814

916/443-6193

Eastern Regional Office: 703/354-8668 FTS Users: 202/354-8668

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CALIFORNIA Journal

VOLUME XVII, NUMBER 3 MARCH 1986

PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
Thomas R. Hoeber
EDITOR
Richard Zeiger
MANAGING EDITOR
A.G. Block
ART DIRECTOR
Chris Van Overloop
BUSINESS MANAGER
Barbara Aguirre
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Karin Petersen
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT
Leo Rennert
CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS
Paul Duginski, Steve Greenberg, Tom McGee
STAFF: Hope Tuttle, Mary E. Gillis
Robin Robinson, Karen Sullivan
COUNSEL: Conrad Lee Klein
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
Colt Stewart (916) 442-2284

CALIFORNIA JOURNAL is a non-partisan, non-ideological analysis of California government and politics established in 1970 and published monthly by The California Center, a non-profit, public-benefit corporation.

The *Journal* is indexed in Public Affairs Information Service, New York Times Information Bank, Sage Urban Studies Abstracts, Urban Affairs Abstracts, and California Periodicals Index.

California Journal (ISSN 00081205) is published monthly. Subscription rates: Libraries and Government Agencies, $39; Corporations and Associations, $95; Special Individual Rate, $24.95. Address all inquiries to California Journal, 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone (916) 444-2840. Copyright 1986 by The California Center. Second class postage paid at Sacramento. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to CALIFORNIA JOURNAL, 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, CA 95814.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ROSELLEN KERSHAW, chairperson, former president California Division, AAUW, Fresno.
E. L. LAMMERDING, vice-chair, chairman of the board, Sierra Resources Corporation, Sacramento.
DAVID CRIPPENS, vice president for national productions, KCET, Los Angeles.
LOU GARCIA, deputy city manager, San Jose.
STEPHEN D. GAVIN, Gavin, Abel & Flanigan, Inc., Los Angeles.
R. WILLIAM HAUCK, executive vice president, Public Affairs Information, Sacramento.
THOMAS R. HOEBER, publisher, *California Journal*, Sacramento.
GARY H. HUNT, vice president and assistant to the chairman, board of directors, Irvine Company.
KENNETH L. KHACHIGIAN, attorney, San Clemente.
JOANNE CORDAY KOZBERG, Los Angeles.
EUGENE C. LEE, director, Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley.
ROBERT T. MONAGAN, president, California Economic Development Corp., Sacramento.
VIGO G. (CHIP) NIELSEN, attorney, Nielsen, Hodgson, Parrinello & Mueller, San Francisco.
RICHARD T. SILBERMAN, former state finance director, San Diego.
GERALD L. WARREN, editor, *The San Diego Union*, San Diego.

CONTENTS

The California Journal Political Visitor's Guide
A useful guide for politicking at the Capitol, including a detailed map of Sacramento's downtown area showing state buildings, parking facilities, restaurants, hotels, etc. There are also descriptions of things to do and see, transportation facilities and overnight accommodations.

Tom Hayden *by A. G. Block* **122**
The Democratic assemblyman from Santa Monica has spent the past few years trying to flow into the political mainstream, but his future remains clouded by his radical past.

Gil Ferguson *by Marc Lifsher* **123**
The Republican assemblyman from Orange County wants to make sure that people remember Hayden, the radical.

Missing children *by Susan Penner* **129**
An emotionally-charged issue, the plight of missing children has stirred both action and controversy in Sacramento.

The Energy Commission *by Adriana Gianturco* **133**
The Energy Commission is alive and quiet after 11 chaotic, often-controversial years.

A step up to nowhere *by Bob Schmidt* **155**
Some politicians see a seat on the Board of Equalization as a stepping-stone to stardom; others as a form of retirement.

The Gann limits *by Susan Yoachum* **158**
For the first time, limits imposed on state spending by Paul Gann's 1979 Proposition 4 are having an impact on the budget.

Workfare *by Vic Pollard* **159**
This July California will implement its first statewide program requiring welfare recipients to work. How that program got through a Democrat-controlled Legislature and was signed by a Republican governor is a study in political compromise.

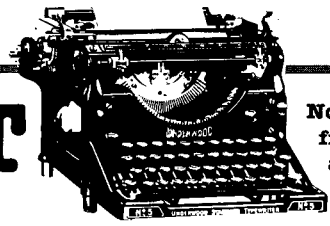
Gary Hart *by Dan Meyers* **163**
No, not that Gary Hart. The other one, the one from Colorado, the one who wants to be president. He's raising money for 1988, and doing a sizeable amount of it in California.

The tower of Babel *by Ann Bancroft* **164**
The breakup of AT&T is proving something of a nightmare for state government.

Up Front 120
Ballot front 156
Capitol month 171
Roll Call 168
Campaign '86 172
Leo Rennert 174

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UP FRONT



Notes and Items from Contributors and the Journal Staff.

But wait 'til you see the chairs. The California Correctional Peace Officers Association, who last month offered you a 1986 calendar featuring aerial pictures of the state's prisons, this month goes one better. For only $50, you can have a quartz-motor clock with a correctional officer's badge on it. The numerals on the clocks have been replaced by the names of the state's prisons, so you'll know when it's half-past Folsom. Comes in oak, teak, cherry or koa woods.

Frankly, we'd rather see Madonna. Clint "Dirty Harry" Eastwood is apparently the latest victim of a bad outbreak of actors who want to become politicians. He's running for mayor of Carmel, the tony, touristy village south of Monterey where he has been a resident for 14 years. He was reported as saying he'd "like to bring back the spirit of friendliness and camaraderie and esprit de corps that was here when I came." Just coincidentally, of course, Eastwood has a suit pending against his hometown because they turned down his proposal last year for a new, presumably friendly, retail-office complex.

Speaking of actor-politicians. The itch apparently works both ways. Our very own governor, George Deukmejian, has finally made his acting debut. Typecast again, Deukmejian plays himself in a walk-on part in the nighttime soap, "Hotel." In the show he's asked how a press conference went, and he responds that the reporters were in "a good mood." Well, anything's possible in the movies. The segment is scheduled to air in May.

More legends from the past. Eldridge Cleaver, the former, fiery Black Panther leader, has signed up to be a Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. He's converted, you know, and now is a bible-toting conservative. With any number of front-running Republicans engaging in morally-questionable activities, Cleaver may just be able to occupy the high ground.

The State Bar isn't taking all those complaints about its lax disciplinary process lying down. No siree. They're really cracking down on renegade lawyers. Why, last year there was a 38 percent increase in the number of lawyers recommended for disbarment. That makes a grand total of 25. Let's see, if there are 87,000 practicing lawyers in the state — and we hear they're breeding — that makes a disbarment rate of .029 percent, or about one disbarment for every 3500 lawyers. But the numbers get even better. There was a 180 percent increase in lawyers who resigned with charges pending; there were 34 of those. Bar President David M. Heilbron, a San Francisco lawyer, said the figures make it "clear that unethical conduct by lawyers will not be tolerated in this state." No siree.

We couldn't help wondering if typecasting wasn't beginning to spread after reading a *San Francisco Chronicle* review of the movie "The Clan of the Cave Bear." And if a certain Sacramento-area state

senator hadn't finally found his niche in life. Reviewer Peter Stack notes that the "performers in Cave Bear actually do have a certain cave grunt quality that is effective. Pamela Reed, James Remar, Thomas G. Waites and John Doolittle make terrific Neanderthals."

(Tony Barcellos, Davis)

We know you've been missing those rib-splitting Larry Thomas stories. You remember Larry; he's the only one left in the Deukmejian administration with a personality. Well, this month's chuckle is taken directly from one of Larry's own press releases: "Larry Thomas, press secretary to Governor George Deukmejian, will leave state service effective today to organize and direct the governor's anticipated re-election campaign . . . ." Honest, folks. We don't make them up.

Poor David Roberti. He can't get respect anywhere. First the president pro tempore of the state Senate has to complain when Willie Brown — inadvertently, we are sure — refers to himself as the speaker of the entire Legislature. Then he gets miffed after word leaks out that Speaker Brown is going to deliver an alternative state-of-the-state address for all the Legislature's Democrats — another accident, we are sure. Now, even with Speaker Brown getting a few knocks in a *California Magazine* article as "the king of juice," Roberti can't win. The article contains some charts showing the big "juice" legislators and lobbyists. Lobbyists, of course, are called the "Third House." But alas for Roberti, the magazine calls the Assembly the "First House" and the Senate the "Second House."

Speaking of great promotional ideas, the California State Supervisors — the folks who represent civil service bosses — think they haven't been getting enough respect for their efforts. So they've started a program called, "It's time for recognition." This effort calls for members of the group to attach a tag to an old timepiece and send it along to their favorite legislator, who is then supposed to pass it along to Governor Deukmejian. Now if we could just get them together with the correctional officers . . .

What's in a name? Most political candidates stick to the pedestrian when it comes to giving their campaign committees a title, most often "Friends of" or "Committee to elect." But down in Bakersfield, the backers of Tom Fallgatter, a would-be assemblyman, had a much more direct approach. The name of their group: "A Lot of People Who Want Tom Fallgatter in the Assembly."

Baby needs new shoes. California's lottery likely will be a source of amazement as well as revenue because it will reveal the bizarre, sometimes macabre, ways that gamblers gamble. Case in point: Less than five hours after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded at 11:39 a.m., so many people had bet on 1139 in the Penn-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sylvania Big 4 lottery game that state officials cut off wagering on that number. Betting is halted in Pennsylvania when the payoff would be $5 million for any four-digit number in the Big 4, which pays $1000 for every dollar wagered on a winning number. The maximum was reached for 1139 at 3:52 p.m., lottery officials said. Payoff limits, which are common, also were imposed on the numbers 1010, a favorite for unknown reasons, and 4610, after the 46-10 score of the Superbowl football game. The winning number was 6565.
(Dan Meyers, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Gambling wasn't always so popular in California. Secretary of State March Fong Eu dug up a petition from 1851 by a group of concerned citizens who wanted the Legislature to "pass a law prohibiting altogether this vice and not to tamper with it by licensing or sanctioning it in any way" lest "the youth of our state will be contaminated by its baneful presence." Some things never change, however. A notation on the petition says it was sent to the Judiciary Committee on March 21, 1851, and returned back without action the next day.

Secretary of State Eu is always looking for a way to encourage citizen voting. You may remember her and Granny Goose cavorting a few years back, all to the benefit of improved voter turnout. Well, this year she is sponsoring a slogan contest — with the slogan printed on the front of all state ballot pamphlets. The person submitting the winning entry will receive $1000 cash, with $500 for second place and $250 for third place, all courtesy of a well-known convenience store chain. Eu's mouthpiece, Caren Daniels-Meade, alleges that more than 15,000 entries have poured into the office. And the best of the slogans, she assures us, will never, ever be able to appear on the front of a ballot pamphlet, let alone in a family magazine. Suffice it to say, you can find some marvelously alliterative words to go with "election."

A line from a Public Employees' Retirement System booklet for January 1984 on continuing health coverage for members' survivors: "A surviving souse may enroll." Any surviving souse deserves to enroll.
(George Reese, Sacramento)

He'll never make sainthood with visions like these. There is a concerted effort to make the state's most notable cleric, Father Junipero Serra, a saint. Well, the Serra legend has an unexpected new chapter, thanks to the state Department of Transportation which invoked the famous friar in a press release about the increase in trash on the state's highways. "The amount of litter picked up . . . has been on an upward trend ever since Junipero Serra set his sandaled feet on the trail from Mexico to San Francisco," said the release. They sure keep good records at Caltrans. The release then goes on to say "hauling 155,000 cubic yards of trash away would require a continuous line of dump trucks

stretching from Los Angeles to San Diego." Still no problem. But then the release asserts, "Father Serra would have been dumbstruck at such a convoy rumbling past Mission San Juan Capistrano." We aren't so sure. We hear he was a pretty worldly guy, for a saint.

We'd like to thank Ed and Bobbi for saving us all from what promised to be a terminally boring Republican primary for the U.S. Senate. Until somebody had the brilliant idea of strapping a tape recorder onto Ed's campaign manager, we all faced the prospect of a dreary, two-theme election with most of the candidates saying, "I'm the true conservative," and the rest responding, "Oh, yeah? Well, I can beat Alan Cranston."

But Ed and Bobbi saved us. By doing in public what politicians usually do in private, we now have a genuine soap opera that looks good enough to play until election day.

Let's set out the characters. First, there's feisty Ed Davis, the former Los Angeles police chief who's now a state senator. Ed launched the parade after protesting he was shocked that one of his opponents would be happy to help him drop out of the race. His role now is to puff out his chest and exclaim, "No man is above the law." Next, we have feisty Congresswoman Bobbi Fiedler. Bobbi made her reputation by standing defiantly at the school bus door. Now her line, "This is not a *quid pro quo*" promises to be right up there with Richard Nixon's "But it would be wrong, that's for sure." Finally, we have Bobbi's aide Paul Clarke, the only one in this story who isn't feisty. He's sarcastic. Not knowing where those tapes may have been planted, Clarke and Fiedler, in the midst of everything else, decided they'd better confess that all along they were planning to get married.

There are also assorted lawyers, prosecutors and judges in supporting roles. Everyone has been leaking things to the press as fast as possible, which is okay, since this really is a political, not a criminal, matter. As for the voters, we suspect they are on edge waiting to see how the melodrama will play out. Will prosecutors find a 17-minute gap in the tapes? Will Paul, after six months in jail, become a born-again Christian and write a book about the whole tawdry affair? Can Bobbi get Jessica Lange to play her in the docudrama movie? Will all this make it easier for Alan Cranston to get reelected? You bet.

We knew he wasn't listening. After a recent speech by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown denouncing Governor Deukmejian's record on toxic-waste clean up, Minority Leader Pat Nolan flippantly asked that the Assembly adjourn in memory of the olive branch Speaker Brown had extended to the governor in early January. Assistant Speaker pro Tempore Tom Bane, presiding over the Assembly, asked that the branch's name be brought forward for inclusion in the official record. Nolan declined.

Come across a blurb lately that's nosy, newsy or smart-alecky about California government, politics or politicians? Share it with the Journal. *We pay up to $25 for entertaining tidbits published in "Up Front," so rush your items to Up Front, 1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 95814. Sorry, submissions cannot be returned.*

Corruption, the most infallible symptom of constitutional liberty.
— Edward Gibbon

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photos by Rich Pedroncelli

Tom Hayden

Is his future hobbled by his past?

By A.G. BLOCK

Tom Hayden is an ambitious man. Yet Tom Hayden is also a man who's political future is shackled by the way his past ambitions were pursued.

There is no better way to explain the complex phenomenon of Tom Hayden than to describe his marriage. This little-known, slightly rumpled, average-looking protest organizer and writer married one of the world's best-known and most glamorous movie stars — Jane Fonda. It was a Walter Mittyish over-achievement. Her fame and money, coupled with his energy, propelled him into the spotlight, giving him a chance to play on a bigger stage and to a wider audience.

And yet, Jane Fonda also helps define the edges of Tom Hayden's stage, for her fame as an actress is nearly matched by her past notoriety as a political radical. And as one Republican lawmaker emotionally said on the floor of the California Assembly not long ago, some people will never forget her — and Hayden's — activities during the Vietnam War (see following story).

The paradox of Tom Hayden is that he seems to be two incompatible halves of the same portrait: the freshman lawmaker working diligently to become "one of the boys;" playing baseball and basketball with colleagues and staff, bending over backwards to establish a rapport with peers, to live down the image of Tom Hayden, campus radical, Chicago Eight defendant; relegating himself to a modest non-

continued on page 125

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gil Ferguson

Will Hayden make him a star?

By MARC LIFSHER

Gil Ferguson has been on the battlefields of World War II, Korea and Vietnam. But nothing was quite like the combat the 62-year-old retired Marine lieutenant colonel with two Purple Hearts now experiences on the floor of the state Assembly. To this Newport Beach Republican, political enemies are as recognizeable as those met in war: They are Democrats, liberals, socialists, underminers of the free-enterprise system and, in the case of Assemblyman Tom Hayden, traitors to their country.

The struggle to overcome the Democrat's hold on the Assembly is a "great battle of wits and tactics that's not unlike a war," Ferguson said.

But if all is fair in war, not everything is considered fair in politics, and Ferguson — a man with a near-religious fervor for his causes — has been accused by his detractors of stepping over the line when it comes to his attacks on Hayden.

His outspoken criticisms of Hayden and others have made the tall, straight-backed ex-officer the most visible of the four freshmen who came to the Legislature in 1982. While his allies call him "courageous" and "ethical," his opponents dismiss him as a right-wing gunslinger, an opportunist and an ideological grandstander.

Either way, his attacks have made him a new darling of

Marc Lifsher is a Capitol correspondent for the Orange County Register.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Right. His conservative comrades in the Assembly have made him the head of Freepac, a political action committee with the goal of electing conservatives, where his Hayden-bashing is a popular money-raising tool.

Ferguson emerged from legislative obscurity after only six months on the job when he attacked Hayden during debate on Ferguson's resolution honoring Vietnam veterans on the 10th anniversary of that war's end. During debate on the resolution, which said the war was fought for a "noble purpose," Ferguson, visibly shaking with emotion, called Hayden a traitor for "aiding and abetting" the enemy because of his visit during the war to the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi.

The denouncement earned him instant notoriety. Some veterans groups, unreconciled to Hayden's presence in the Assembly, made the ex-Marine their standard-bearer. Ferguson didn't disappoint them. He went after Hayden with a vengeance, reviving a dormant drive to throw the twice-elected Santa Monica Democrat out of the Assembly. The campaign, which recently lost a court battle, seeks Hayden's ouster because of a provision in the state Constitution barring from office any person "who advocates the support of a foreign government against the United States . . . ."

"You know, I hadn't realized before I came up here that politics is so political."

Gil Ferguson

Hayden accuses Ferguson of making him a whipping boy to raise money for the defeat of progressive officeholders. Ferguson, he says, "represents developers, landlords, special interest groups and a political action committee that are afraid of local progressive political officials."

Another outspoken Democrate assemblyman who has also had disputes with Hayden, Democrat Dick Floyd of Gardena, nevertheless calls Ferguson a headline-grabber. "Ferguson can't get his name in the paper any way else," Floyd said. "I haven't seen any significant legislation (from him). He's not smart enough to keep up with the rest of the house, so he waves the flag and talks a lot about patriotism."

Ferguson maintains he is only responding to veterans' indignation in his attacks on Hayden.

A clash of forces

In fact Ferguson's Freepac has directly taken on Hayden's forces in only a few instances. They have, for example, clashed in the college town of Chico where Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy candidates were turned out of office. But raising the specter of Hayden remains a powerful fund-raising tool for a variety of conservative causes.

If many of Ferguson's Assembly colleagues were willing to let the attack on Hayden pass — the majority sided with Ferguson in approving his Vietnam resolution — he soon bolstered his reputation for quick-triggered outbursts when he rose to oppose spending $750,000 on a museum honoring Japanese-Americans interned during World War II. His suggestion that Japanese-Americans emulate Marines, who privately financed their World War II memorial, brought lighthearted chants of "Rambo, Rambo" from Ferguson's Republican colleagues. Floyd, however, branded him a "disgrace" who made "low-living, racist damn remarks."

The incident, Ferguson says, taught him a lesson in hardball politics. "I guess I'm going to have to be more careful about how I phrase things. You know, I hadn't realized before I came up here that politics is so political."

Leaders from both sides of the Assembly aisle are surprised at Ferguson's outspokenness. "On the floor, Gil Ferguson, in the beginning, struck me as somebody real tough — a tough Marine Corps officer," says Democrat Frank Vicencia of Bellflower. "At first, I thought, 'I've got to tell Ferguson that we're not going to be treated like Marine recruits.' And as time when on, I was surprised by his remarks to Tom Hayden. But he feels strongly about that, and it struck me that Gil Ferguson is going to stand up and say what he believes. I believe he'll be a force to reckon with in the Republican caucus."

Assembly Republican Leader Pat Nolan of Glendale praises Ferguson for refusing to accept the low-key role customarily assigned to freshmen legislators. "Freshmen are supposed to sit in the background and keep their mouths shut, but he doesn't," said Nolan.

Ferguson said nothing in his pre-political life — as a Marine officer, a business executive with the giant Irvine Company and a pro-development lobbyist — prepared him for Floyd's vitriol. "It's not the kind of thing you're used to in the military or the business world," he said.

A debt to in-fighting

Ironically, Ferguson probably owes his seat in the Assembly to political in-fighting. Most of the Republican establishment in Ferguson's Orange County district had settled on another candidate as the logical replacement for then-Assemblywoman Marian Bergeson, who was moving up to the state Senate. But Assembly Republicans at the time were engaged in an intra-caucus struggle pitting Robert Naylor of Menlo Park, the incumbent minority leader, against Pat Nolan. Ferguson was Nolan's candidate. His upset victory in the primary helped deliver the caucus vote to Nolan when the Legislature reconvened after the 1984 elections, and Ferguson became a member of the faction known as the "cavemen" because of their conservative views.

"I came up here primarily to assist the Republican minority here in turning this Legislature around to a Republican Legislature," said Ferguson. He believes Republicans have a four-year "window of opportunity" to win control before the next reapportionment. If that doesn't happen, he thinks Democrats who dominate in urban areas "can continue to draw the lines, and that means they can retain their control and we'll never be able to beat them."

"Our state has over 60 percent of all newly arrived foreigners, and their registration has been predominately Democratic up until very recently," he noted. The growth of these groups threatens to turn the state into "one Santa Monica-Berkeley, if we can't redraw the lines by 1990."

Are his openly articulated fears about third-world immigrants taking the state on the path toward "socialistic-type policies" a thinly veiled form of racism, as critics such as Floyd maintain?

"I hope not," said Ferguson. " They could be interpreted as political reality."

Ferguson has learned a couple of harsh lessons about political reality since arriving in Sacramento. His first brush took place when he went before a committee with a bill prohibiting county sheriffs from also serving as coroners, a change he saw as a "clear moral issue."

"I purposely raised this as my first bill here to see what this political process was about," Ferguson said. He told the committee: "This is an issue about justice, and if you can't determine in two minutes the injustice of this situation of joining these two positions legally, then vote against (this bill.)" It took more than two minutes, but the committee killed the measure on a 7-2 vote. And Ferguson's own vision of justice has apparently tempered somewhat since then. This year he introduced a much watered-down version of the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bill so that it will affect only Orange County.

In fact, Ferguson's overall legislative record is meager. In his first year he introduced only 27 bills — among the least of any Assembly member — and all but 10, mostly minor development and special interest bills, have been killed.

His supporter's say his failure to pass many bills is part of the learning process of a freshman legislator. "He's going through some throes of disenchantment regarding what seems to be an almost misuse of the system," said Assemblyman Nolan Frizzelle, a Huntington Beach Republican. "Once it wears off, he'll learn what the realities are and begin to work within the system."

But Richard Robinson, the only Democrat in Orange County's eight-member Assembly delegation, sees little evidence that Ferguson is learning how to be an effective player in the Capitol.

"Most freshmen spend their first year learning. Ferguson is certainly no different. But he's such a strident ideologue that it inhibits his effect. In reality, to get things accomplished, you have to achieve compromises that will get you a majority of the vote. Gil's philosophy gets in the way of his being able to compromise. You can't go around alienating people and get the votes. You can't come up as a freshman and be a know-it-all."

But Ferguson is not about to compromise when it comes to standing up for his "very basic" conservative beliefs: the free enterprise system and opposing government regulation. "I'm not confused or fuzzy at all. I believe the liberal wing would turn this state toward that window of socialism with more and more money turned into babysitting programs and pilot programs . . .

"No, I'm not one to take a low profile. I come from a very solidly conservative Republican district, and our voice should be heard even if we are the minority. The only way we're going to be heard is with someone who has the strength to speak out."

HAYDEN *Continued from page 122*

agressive role as an Assembly back-bencher with a modest legislative agenda.

"My legislative career," he said not long ago, "is an exploration of where I fit, where I belong."

Yet Tom Hayden *was* a Chicago Eight radical; Tom Hayden *is* the husband of Jane Fonda; Tom Hayden *is* the founder of and guiding light behind an ultra-liberal grassroots organization (Campaign for Economic Democracy) that has successfully flexed its political muscle in places like Chico and Santa Monica and Berkeley by taking over city councils and passing controversial rent-control ordinances.

Tom Hayden stands apart from the norm; he is someone different -- a man who wants to play the legislative game but play it in hush-puppies and corduroy rather than in pinstriped suits.

A curious blend

Hayden's office itself is a curious blend of middle-American establishment and period radicalism. There are busts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. On the walls, World War II war bond posters by Norman Rockwell compete for attention with lithographs of Depression-era farmworkers by Thomas Hart Benton and Grant Wood. And there are two curious photos — one of Tom Hayden in a Los Angeles Dodgers uniform batting against Hall of Fame pitcher Don Drysdale, the other of Jane Fonda walking through a bomb crater-strewn field during her controversial wartime visit to North Vietnam.

At 45, there is an air about Hayden vaguely reminiscent of one of his heroes — the late Robert Kennedy. He has a Kennedy-like energy that makes it always seem as though he is late for some hearing or appointment. He's pugnacious, with a Kennedy-like nature that is more combative than conciliatory. Even his physical appearance lends itself to the image. His hair, although longer, has that Kennedy sweep. And there are the slightly rumpled shirts and slacks, the rolled-up shirt sleeves and the loosened ties.

Like Kennedy, Hayden is a self-styled champion of the underdog, a role he says he undertook while a student at the University of Michigan during the late 1950s and early 1960s. It is a role he has pursued diligently, bouncing from one anti-establishment cause to another throughout most of the past 25 years: blacks in the South during voting-rights demonstrations in the 1960s; the urban poor in New Jersey during the mid-60s; the anti-Vietnam War movement during the late 1960s and early 1970s; farm workers; education for minority children; poor renters.

There is something naggingly similiar about those causes. Each has captured the attention of the press and, therefore, rested for a time in the spotlight. The doubts that many people have about Hayden come in part from doubts about his motives. Is he involved because he cares about injustice? Or is he there for the spotlight, to pursue power and fame? His critics deride Hayden as an opportunist who rides the buses, organizes the protests and touts the legislation because of what it all does for Tom Hayden as much as what it does for blacks, farm workers and the urban poor. But certainly there are safer routes to prominence.

Jane Fonda sees her husband's activist past in a different light. She maintains that it prepared him to be an effective leader. "He's been through so much in his life that's tested his courage in the face of controversy," she says. "That kind of testing on the anvil creates good politicians, people who care."

Hayden's first political ambitions drove him to aim high — a Democratic primary challenge to incumbent U.S. Senator John Tunney in 1976. Hayden lost, and many Democrats blamed the fractious nature of Hayden's campaign for Tunney's eventual loss to Republican S.I. Hayakawa. The campaign and Hayden's audacity in challenging an incumbent senator from his own party added to the political baggage that Hayden still carries.

Ambitious people are rarely deterred by one pasting, and Hayden, of course, finally won an election — to the California Assembly from Santa Monica in 1982. But the effort set a spending record for Assembly campaigns — over $2 million, with nearly $1 million coming from his wife's pocketbook. (He spent nearly $750,000 to get reelected in 1984.) Since then he has been a hard-working legislator for his district while continuing to write books, provide spiritual guidance for CED and lead national forums on the future of the Democratic Party — all activities which show a man on the move.

Moving where?

But moving where? Many people feel Tom Hayden has arrived at the outer limit of his political career. "It's difficult to see how he goes anywhere in a state that is increasingly conservative and increasingly Republican," says a Democratic campaign consultant.

"His anti-war activity might fade as an issue," says veteran Republican campaign consultant Doug Watts, an admitted Hayden foe. "But it will wear forever. There will always be a hard core, perhaps substantial, that will viscerally oppose him in any effort he wants to undertake."

One of those visceral opponents is B.T. Collins, for a time chief of staff to former Governor Jerry Brown and a veteran who was severely wounded in Vietnam. "It's never going to fade from my mind," says Collins of Hayden and Fonda's anti-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

war efforts. "This country let Vietnam vets down, and Hayden and Fonda contributed to that atmosphere. What people like him did was to totally sell out the G.I.'s and set the tone for how those guys were treated when they came home."

According to most observers, Hayden's anti-Vietnam War activities provide much, but not all, of his political baggage. To counter this, Tom Hayden, the assemblyman from Santa Monica, has spent the better part of four years trying to make people forget Tom Hayden, the strident anti-Vietnam War activist who went to Hanoi.

Unfortunately for Hayden, one of his Assembly colleagues has a memory as long as that of B.T. Collins — Republican Gil Ferguson, the ultra-conservative former Marine Corps officer from Orange County. During a certain Assembly floor session last year — May 2, 1985, to be exact — Ferguson pointed a finger at Hayden and, his voice ripe with emotion, told the world that Hayden was a traitor to his country and that some people would never forget it.

Ferguson's outburst came during a debate over a Ferguson-sponsored resolution commemorating the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) in Vietnam. Hayden had objected to Ferguson's characterization of the war effort as "noble," calling it ignominious, at best.

Hayden seems resigned and stoic about Ferguson's accusations. "During that speech, I felt sorry for him," he says. "I thought he was crazed and full of stereotypes that had built up in him throughout his career in the military and as a developer (Ferguson once worked for the Irvine Company, a large land developer in Orange County.) I was a symbol of everything that ever bothered him."

Although Hayden shrugs off Ferguson, there is an acknowledgement of the lingering threat that the Orange County lawmaker represents. "There will always be a Ferguson," Hayden admits. "If he didn't exist, the Right would have to invent him. It's the art of scapegoat politics."

Hayden betrays little fear of Ferguson, however. "What Ferguson has tried to do to me is minor compared with the stuff from the past," he says. "It's nothing compared with what the Nixon administration tried to do (charging him and seven others with conspiracy to riot, which led to the circus-like trial of the "Chicago Eight.") The Fergusons of this world have always been there and in the past, they've been men like Attorney General John Mitchell, men who were far more powerful."

Again, the two sides of Tom Hayden emerge. "What's past is past," he emphasizes. "We can only learn from it, but some people can't forget what they perceive to be a wrong."

Hayden says he would very much like to put the Vietnam War behind not only himself, but the whole country. And yet he keeps it very much a part of his daily life, for on his office wall, opposite his desk, is that photo of Jane Fonda in a bombed-out field near Hanoi.

Hayden also has political enemies from the corporate world, and over the long haul they may prove more formidable than those angry over Hayden's anti-war activity. Corporate America's opposition is in response to what Hayden calls his "blueprint for reform."

Writing in *The Nation* magazine back in 1981 Hayden set out what he considered the cornerstones of a new liberal order in the United States. He proposed, among other things, that consumers and employees be placed on the boards of directors of major corporations — an idea unappealing to members of the California Chamber of Commerce and California Manufacturers Association, who might view a Hayden candidacy as something of a threat.

He also suggested that investment decisions by corpora-

Advertisement

"I found just the capital news stories I wanted in seconds."

You can electronically retrieve all news stories from California's leading source of capital news: The Sacramento Bee.

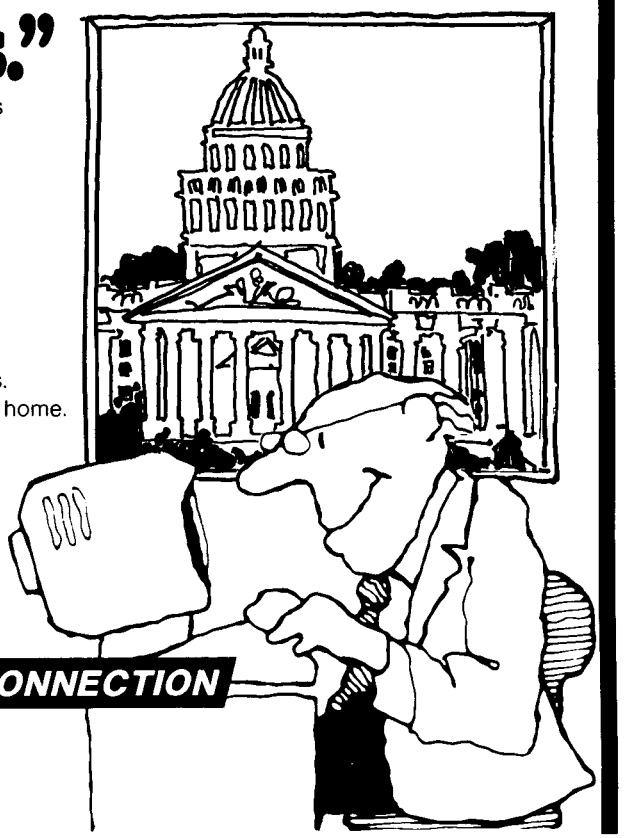
Using a personal computer, you can quickly learn:

- How much public opinion is focused on any issue
- What are the politics surrounding legislation
- If there's a need for new laws about certain professsional, ethical, criminal, social or financial issues
- What's important to individual legislators.

With the touch of a few keys, you'll search every word of all Sacramento Bee articles for specific names, subjects or dates. Then you can print out important articles in your own office or home.

You can also search the Washington Post, Philadelphia Inquirer, Wall Street Transcript, Boston Globe, Houston Post, Miami Herald, and San Jose Mercury News. Soon to come on-line are the Long Beach Press Telegram, Los Angeles Daily News, Escondido Times Advocate, Palo Alto Times Tribune, and The Fresno Bee.

For more information, call **(916) 321-1922:**



ASC YOUR CAPITAL CONNECTION

Advanced Search Concepts
A division of McClatchy Newspapers
Representative for VU/TEXT® Information Services, Inc.
2100 Q Street, Sacramento, CA 95816

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions include "inflation impact" statements similar to environmental impact statements and that the goverment do whatever is necessary to break "the concentrated power of private monopolies over necessities like food and medicine" — ideas slightly out-of-step with farmers and members of the California Medical Association.

Finally, he insisted that the nation spend less on the military, "a concept of Spartan national security." But because the Pentagon spends billions in California, many corporations and many jobs depend on military spending — a political reality that has caused other staunch a liberals to support increased military hardware development.

Steps on the ladder

Were Hayden to seek higher office, where could he go? Well, there is the Congress, either as a member of the House or as a U.S. senator. Or, he could aspire to one of the statewide offices, like governor, controller, secretary of state, treasurer or lieutenant governor or board of equalization. He could run for the state Senate.

But at each level, he would encounter severe problems. His Assembly district is in the state Senate district now represented by Herschel Rosenthal. Should Rosenthal retire, Hayden would probably have to battle another very ambitious Democrat in the primary — Assemblyman Gray Davis, no slouch when it comes to raising large barrels of campaign money. The congressional seat is now held by Mel Levine, and the consensus inside the political establishment is that the district, larger than his Assembly district, is too conservative to ever elect Hayden.

As for statewide office, most observers say that Hayden's past is like an electrified wall.

"There are reasons people vote against candidates," says Democratic campaign consultant Clint Reilly of San Francisco. "One of them is ideology. Hayden is perceived as one of the most liberal people around." And, Reilly adds, he and Fonda are not able to overcome Vietnam. "As it stands now, he's way down on the list of Democrats electable statewide."

"Older people tend to vote, and many of them are locked into the image of Hayden as a radical," says another campaign pro, this time a Republican.

Adds Reilly, "Youngish voters have businessmen and entrepeneurs as heroes, and Hayden doesn't speak to them at all. He's been trashing business for a long time."

Of course, many of Hayden's weaknesses are also strengths. His efforts with CED, for example, have provided him with a statewide, grassroots network of volunteers and contributors.

Even Fonda recognizes that her role in his life and his political career is a two-edged sword. "There are a lot of hostilities over my Vietnam activities," she says. "But I'm probably more of a positive than a negative. Opinion polls continue to show me as one of the top four most influential women in the country even though I'm controversial. If those polls are true, then people tend to see me as someone who stands up for what I believe in. Some of that rubs off on Tom."

For his part, Hayden seems weary of talk about his ambition and his political future. "It's the myth that won't go away," he says. "Everyone assumes that I ran for the Assembly in order to run for something else. Look, I said when I ran in 1982 that I wanted to serve 10 years and then look at the possibilities."

Hayden also bristles when the Assembly is referred to as a stepping-stone to somewhere else. "It belittles the institution," he says. "Some very fine people have made careers here, including Willie Brown and John Vasconcellos."

But neither Vasconcellos nor Brown had to spend more than $2 million to get themselves elected, and that — plus his other activities with voter registration, CED and the national Democratic Party — help fuel the assumption that Hayden wants to move up the political ladder. Critics charge that Hayden ran for the Assembly primarily because it was the only state race where he could get elected.

Hayden says he ran for the Assembly to "make a commitment to effect real solutions." While still passionate about issues like toxic disposal, rent control, energy and education, Hayden's underlying agenda, he says, is to show by example that there is merit and honor in public service.

"We've reduced politics to a playing field for ambition and diminished politics as public service," he says. "I like being in the Assembly."

This does not mean, he adds, that he never plans to run for something else. "There will come a time when I've done all I can do here and will look elsewhere," he says.

And it does not mean that at some point, Hayden won't surface as a potent political force in California. "He's trying to play grassroots politics (through CED)," says Clint Reilly. "Television has turned politics into a spectator sport, and Hayden's trying to reverse that through the spirit of CED, to get people involved. Someday, it may pay off."

"Hayden is a force," says Doug Watts. "He's adroit and methodical. And he's too resourceful and too resilient to be dead and buried."

Says fellow Democratic Assemblyman Sam Farr of Carmel: "He's producing and making people think about the future. That doesn't translate into statewide electability in the short term, but in the long term, maybe."

"He's got a great finance base, and anytime you can raise a lot of money, you've got a great future," says David Townsend, another Democratic campaign consultant. "He can use that money to gain power inside the Assembly."

Hayden himself seems pragmatic about the possibilities. "I must be patient," he says. "I've learned that you can't impose your agenda on people. I've got an agenda, a blueprint for reform, but it needs majority support to succeed and there's no shortcut to that. It comes from being patient and persuading people to your point of view. Now isn't the time."

If Gil Ferguson has his way, it will never be time.

"I've had the good fortune to wear out my opponents," counters Hayden.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

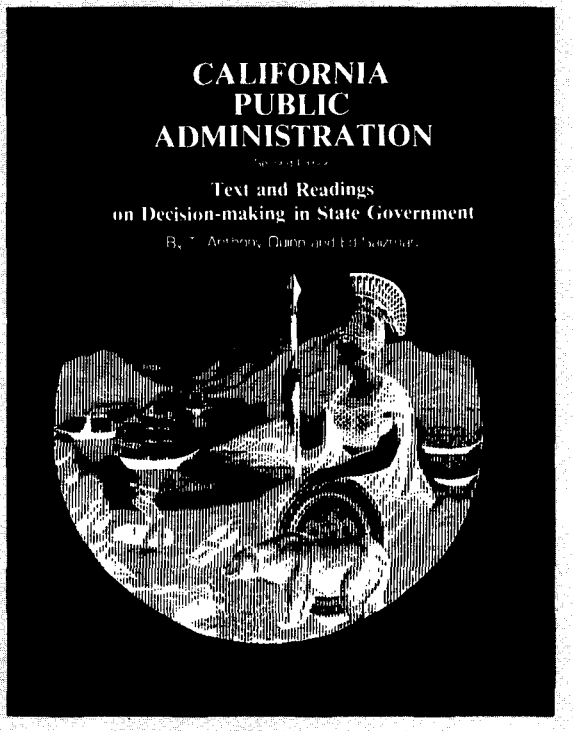
Advertisement

classroom classics

Year after year two books from California Journal Press stand among the best-selling college texts in the state:

California Public Administration

T. Anthony Quinn and Ed Salzman



California Public Administration, first published in 1978, has become a basic resource for students of California's system of government and for individuals who want to learn about the inner workings of the state bureaucracy. This second edition contains a large new section on the California tax revolt and the impact of Proposition 13. Sections are included on the top executives, the regulatory agencies, the Legislature, the judicial system, education and the bureaucracy.

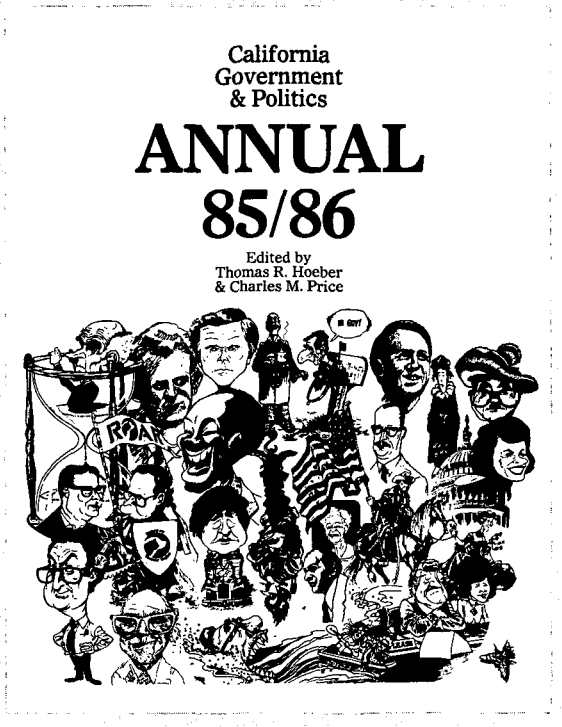
The 112-page, large-format book also contains diagrams showing the legislative process, the court system and the state's administrative agencies.

Although this book is designed primarily for classroom use by students of public administration, it will also be a useful tool for anyone seeking to understand how state government works.

The price: $4.95 plus 6% sales tax

California Government and Politics Annual

Thomas R. Hoeber and Charles M. Price



The brand-new 16th edition of *California Journal's* **California Government and Politics Annual** is now available. The **Annual** has become a standard resource book for college and university courses in state and local government. But it is also a valuable tool for individuals seeking an overview of the California system of Government and current political issues.

The 1985-86 edition contains the popular "Quick Guide to State Government and Politics" and chapters on the various branches of government; lobbying; parties, politics and elections; citizen democracy; and local government. The 128-page large-format book is edited by Thomas R. Hoeber of the *California Journal* and Charles M. Price, political science professor at Chico State University and author of several books on state and local government. The price: $5.95 plus 6% sales tax

***Copies of both books may be ordered now from the California Journal Press,* 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 95814. Postage and handling are free on prepaid, Visa or MasterCard orders only.**

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The plight of missing children

Emotional issue feeds cause, ambitions

By SUSAN PENNER

They stare at you from billboards, benches, buses and bags; egg and milk cartons and junk mail coupons; vending machines, magazines and network TV. This deluge of publicity forces most Californians to encounter their penetrating eyes on a daily basis. These are the faces of missing children.

While California is beefing up exposure of, and passing a blizzard of legislation regarding, missing children, a congressional committee in Washington, D.C., and the press are reexploring the magnitude of the problem. If you believe you're seeing thousands of children's faces, you're not looking closely. If you think all of these kids have been snatched up by strangers, you're wrong. The only thing clear about the missing-children cause is that it's an issue, or vice versa.

In 1981 a six-year-old Florida boy was kidnapped from a shopping mall and murdered. He had been looking at toys while his mother shopped nearby, an activity many adults remember fondly from their own youth. The loss of this innocent little boy was an atrocity, a gross injustice, and his parents set out to do something about it. The boy's name was Adam Walsh.

The television movie depicting Adam's plight set the nation's adults on fire. A cause was born and with it came the misconceptions that tend to accompany emotional issues — off-the-cuff guesstimates of facts not yet known. Four years later the general public is witnessing a flurry of activity in the name of its children but comprehends little of what exactly confronts it.

Thousands of photos plastered throughout the state picture only 30 different children, a limit drawn to allow the public to become familiar with their names and faces. Of these, seven were taken by strangers, 17 by a relative and six are believed to have run away. Missing children fall into these three categories. Nationally the majority of children reported missing have run away. The next most frequent reason, ever on the rise, are those abducted by a noncustodial parent. And "from an investigator's point of view, legitimate stranger abduction cases are rare, I mean really rare," says FBI Special Agent Karen Alexander who works out of the Bureau's Sacramento office.

It would seem that to address the problem one should know how widespread it is. Yet numbers initially bandied about now are said by many to be grossly overstated. The categories tend to be lumped together by speakers and writers. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, a clearinghouse founded and funded by the federal government in 1984, reports that as many as 1,095,000 children are missing each year. One million run away annually; 25,000 to 75,000 are abducted by someone they know; and 4000 to 20,000 are stolen by strangers — admittedly a broad estimate, says NCMEC Medical Coordinator Barbara Chapman.

Yet the FBI reports handling only 68 stranger-abduction cases in 1984. Parental abductions fall under a separate child-stealing category; 1503 such cases were opened in the same year. The FBI has no jurisdiction over runaways, which further muddies the issue since a parent must then convince officials that an absent child has not run away. Some runaways may later become the victim of a kidnapping.

California has its own numbers. Those most often quoted come from the state Department of Justice's Missing and Unidentified Persons Unit. Rod Stensen, unit manager, says Justice receives reports only of those children missing for more than 30 days or "under suspicious circumstances," which translates to stranger abductions. A study of 13 jurisdictions, encompassing approximately 25 percent of the state's population, led the unit to conclude that in 1984 roughly 70,000 missing children reports were taken by California law-enforcement personnel. Of those children, 50 percent returned home within the first seven days, 30 percent returned in the second week and 17 percent within the next two weeks. Conclusion: Within the first 30 days, 97 percent of those reported missing had returned home.

In actuality, 24,000 reports were submitted to the unit during that year. But that number also is misleading, Stensen cautions, because some agencies report all juvenile cases and others only certain types. "We receive a lot that within a day or two are cancelled," he said, adding that the unit doesn't have any format for double checking to see if a child had been reported more than once, either by two agencies or because he or she ran away more than once.

The number of missing left on file at the end of the year was 644. Of those, only three were reported missing under suspicious circumstances, he notes. The total number that remain missing since the department was first ordered to keep records in 1979 is 1684.

Until this year, the department was ordered to keep the numbers primarily to compare its listings with "unidentified deceased" also known as the "John and Jane Doe" files. That is about to change. Recognizing the numbers as sketchy, debatable at best, the Legislature passed SB391 which, among other things, will revamp the reporting system so it can be

Susan Penner is a freelance writer from Sacramento.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

used by law enforcement, families and search organizations as a clearinghouse.

Ironically, while this legislation is demanding that this accounting be organized into a usable tool, it is the numbers from the as-yet-unorganized system that are most often quoted to attract attention to the problem. If those are the numbers to be believed, then anxious parents can be somewhat comforted by the fact that only three of California's 6.7 million children were abducted by strangers and not returned during 1984.

"Less than one-tenth of 1 percent" of those missing are stolen by strangers, says Democratic Assemblyman Gray Davis, founder of the non-profit California Foundation for the Protection of Children. The Foundation recently was recognized by the California Public-Private Partnership Commission for enlisting private sector involvement in the publication of missing children's pictures. It is this group's campaign you've been seeing.

A numbers game

In the same breath that he dismisses the likelihood of a stranger abduction, the Beverly Hills Democrat chooses to use Justice numbers to fuel his fire in seeking both votes for his Missing Children Act of Act of 1986 (pending floor votes in both houses on February 27th) and corporate support for his Foundation. He's been successful on both fronts after translating the 24,000 missing annually to 60 per day.

Davis insists he's using numbers from the state's most credible source but acknowledges that the unit compiling them was not set up to answer today's questions. And when those questions keep coming, he and others in the trenches become exasperated. Why do the numbers matter? Even one child missing is one too many.

Advertisement

Baccarat
Crystal Rabbit

Beautifully handcrafted from world famous Baccarat of France. One of many pieces from our collection of Baccarat stemware, barware & giftware. 3½" tall **55.00**

GLASS PHEASANT

460 howe avenue in university village sacramento, california 927-2423

5911 sunrise boulevard in birdcage walk citrus heights, california 966-5444

Using the numbers "is the nature of the game," explains Melvy Brown, project director of the Missing Children's Project in Oakland. "You use what you need to use to get (the message) out there."

Brown believes that the National Center's figures are too high but reassessments are too low. More important to her is the message that generally accompanies the numbers: A problem exists which demands national, state and local attention, particularly local law enforcement, to act promptly upon receiving any missing-child report.

"We're losing our credibility" because of the numbers issue, concurs Tracey Ramos, media director at Find the Children, a group founded by the producer of the made-for-television movie, "Adam." Find the Children distributes photos, coordinates families with investigators willing to donate their time and taps its Hollywood origins to raise money through an annual celebrity auction.

Ramos says she, as have others, used the National Center's figures although she believes they're high. She estimates "about 10" children are abducted by strangers in the state annually, adding, "That's all, but that's 10 kids that are probably dead." As far as parental abductions, "I'd say they're in the thousands and growing as the divorce rate grows" in California.

David Collins won't even dignify numbers questions with an answer. "Now how the hell do you expect the numbers to be accurate" when there is no definition of a missing child? He and his wife founded the Kevin Collins Foundation — an organization named for their 11-year-old son who has been missing since leaving a school basketball practice on February 10, 1984. In addition to organizing a number of search-and-rescue teams to act when local law enforcement won't — and beef up their numbers when they do — the Collinses have been trying to get the Legislature to adopt language which defines a missing child, not so much to clear up the numbers, but to make clear to law enforcement that an investigation is much more likely to be successful if started immediately. The Collinses believe the number of stranger abductions are underestimated. Davis suggests that any child 17 or under whose parents are unaware of his or her whereabouts should be considered missing and that any child picked up, molested and released, whether the crime lasts 30 seconds or 30 days, should be counted as an abduction, as should child murders.

Missing is missing

These groups lump the numbers of runaways, parental and stranger abductions together because once a child is missing, they believe the reason is irrelevant and because they fear that law enforcement will discriminate by giving some priority and others not. The Collinses were repeatedly confronted with officials questioning them about the possibility that Kevin ran away before taking steps to pick up his trail. His parents have no reason to believe he ran away.

Georgia Hilgeman, founder and president of another investigative group, the Vanished Children's Alliance, complains that while stranger abductions are quite rare, by focusing on them law enforcement and society fail to see the seriousness of and damage caused by parental abductions. Hilgeman's Los Gatos organization was involved in about 300 cases this fall. "I really think we need to stop discriminating on the types of missing children," she stresses.

Hilgeman also suggests that some of the energy and money going into the mass-media campaigns would be more productive if redirected into investigation. Printing a picture of a child should be recognized for what it is — a means of last resort. Long before the pictures are picked up, printed and made public, distraught parents are stumbling along trails that turn cold fast.

"Anybody who knows anything about investigation knows

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that you must investigate when the trail is warm," she explains. As for the photo campaigns: "I think it's one way of finding children, but it's not the most effective." She suggests that the California Grocers Association, partner in Davis' foundation and active supporter of his bill, could put its money into investigation, find more children and still get the tax write-off. "But would they be as visible?" she asks rhetorically. "You really have to sometimes ask what is their real motivation, or are there some hidden agendas?"

Hilgeman acknowledges that there are many who don't like to hear what she has to say, like the corporation that asked her to speak at a banquet last year at which they planned to donate money to NCMEC, the federally funded clearinghouse. NCMEC is "sitting there with $10 million (actually $3.3 million in federal funds for two years) while the groups finding the kids are starving," she recalls. The money still was donated to the clearinghouse.

Davis relegates such comments to nit-picking and refuses to respond. "When we began, no organization was enlisting the goodwill and generosity of the working public," he says. Less than a year later and at no cost to the taxpayer, he emphasizes, more than 300 corporations, unions, professionals and financial institutions are participating in one way or another, whether paying for printing, actually doing the work or agreeing to carry the product on which it has been done.

That private sector niche "is our specialty," says Davis, a man who knows the art of fund raising well, having accumulated more than $1 million in campaign funds in a non-election year, according to filings with the Secretary of State's office. His appearances across the state at family reunions and on local talk shows on the issue, as well as his name printed on billboards and vending machines displaying missing children photos, may prompt observers to question his personal motives. "I have no plans to run for state(wide) office in '86," he responds. "Beyond that is forever in political terms." As for his political title displayed beneath photos of missing children, he says simply, "I am very proud of this program . . . I have no apologies" for any name association.

For the California Grocers Association, Marilyn Ranson, director of communications, says the grocers chose their method of involvement "as the way to reach the most people all of the time; everybody goes into a grocery store at least once a week." In addition, the association is putting together a $100,000 reward fund.

Results

It's difficult to argue with their media campaign results. Of the 30 children who have appeared on California products — 50 million grocery bags, 35 million cartons, three million fast-food cups, 700,000 egg cartons, 30,000 vending machines — 13 have returned home. That's nearly a 43 percent return in less than one year. Pictures also let runaways know they'll be welcomed at home and show those abductees who have been lied to that their other parent is looking for them. Davis held a fund raiser in December, the proceeds from which are to support groups involved in missing children investigative or educational programs.

Besides attempting to clear up the numbers issue, the Legislature has taken steps to attack various facets of the problem. SB391 requires all law-enforcement officials to respond immediately to any missing person report, including possible runaways. AB2512 adds that authorities must accept all such reports for those under 18 regardless of the legal residence of that person.

SB309 tacks five years onto the prison term of any individual convicted of kidnapping a child 13 or younger. While this may appear a deterrent, it shouldn't affect too many people if stranger abductions are rare. Yet to be addressed is the handling of those involved in parental abductions. Often, these individuals get off the hook once the child is returned to the custodial parent, a fact which frustrates law-enforcement personnel and probably furthers any so-called discrimination in searching. For instance, out of 216 "child stealing" arrests (the Justice Department's code for kidnapping by relatives) in 1983, 117 were convicted of a felony. Of those, 42 were put on probation, 71 were sentenced to probation with a little jail time, two served just jail time and two were sent to prison.

The inequity is something Davis acknowledges and says he hopes to address in future legislation. At present his Missing Children Act (AB606) seeks to produce missing children reports to be sent quarterly to all schools in the state; to establish a state reward fund for information leading to a child's recovery, and to establish a hotline to be operated by the Department of Justice, among other things. Additional legislation supports parent and child awareness and training programs. But some have advocated teaching children passwords, fingerprinting or even wearing an electronic homing device.

The focus on numbers and fear of the stranger behind every tree are distractions from the issue, concludes Hilgeman. "I think people are looking for very simple solutions to a very complex problem" which in the majority of cases results from the troubled 20th Century family, she says.

The numbers and pictures do draw public attention and participation, says Davis. Whether the public requires re-education of the actual problems is yet to be determined.

"Sometimes it takes a public outcry" to get legislation written and passed, points out FBI Special Agent Alexander. But that same public must bear in mind that "we don't become experts overnight," it takes time to build up expertise and networks.

Advertisement

MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR ASSOCIATIONS
INCORPORATED

106 K Street • Suite 340
Sacramento, California 95814
916 • 442-0608

Specialized Services

- Communications
- Conventions, Meetings and Seminars
- Legislative Awareness
- Long Range Planning
- Membership Campaigns
- Recordkeeping
- Trade Shows

Professional Management for Trade Associations and Related Organizations
Affiliate Offices in Los Angeles

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

BILLTRAK

A Service of Capitol Information Management*

BILLTRAK is an on-line electronic data base service that provides you with the ability to monitor bills in the California Legislature from your office.

FULL TEXT OF ALL BILLS
VOTING RECORDS
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
SEARCH BY KEY WORD, CODES

- No Waiting — immediate response
- Accurate
- Flexible report formats
- Compatible with your equipment
- Affordable

CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION

For More Information, Please Contact:
Diana Rains or Mark Krausse
Capitol Information Management
(916) 636-4400

*a division of Electronic Data Systems

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The California Energy Commission

The world catches up with once-controversial agency

By ADRIANA GIANTURCO

It's 1978, and the infant California Energy Conservation and Development Commission (CEC, for short) is conducting its monthly business meeting in San Diego. A few weeks before, the five-member body — charged, among other things, with approving sites for new power plants — had dealt a fatal blow to San Diego Gas and Electric Company's plans for a nuclear plant called Sundesert. Then-Commissioner Gene Varanini, a Marine Corps combat veteran in Vietnam, remembers the scene: "The room was packed, and the TV cameras and press people were out in force. The meeting started off with about five minutes of solid booing. Dick Maullin (CEC chairman) got a phone call and he asked me to take over. I looked at the person sitting next to me and said, 'The first thing to do is turn over the table, and then we find the exits, fast.'"

These days, more than a decade after it set up shop in suburban Sacramento, the CEC is following much the same path and philosophy that led it to reject Sundesert and to make other highly controversial decisions during its formative years under then-Governor Jerry Brown. But the booing and similar forms of endearment and excitement are noticeably missing from CEC meetings — as, most times, are members of the press.

Mostly, the commission has slipped off the front pages because energy is no longer the front-page public issue it was during the 1970s, when Arab oil embargoes and long lines of motorists at gas pumps dominated the news. Also, the agency's retreat into peace and obscurity may be due in part to the deliberately low-key, low-profile way the organization conducts its business under current Chairman Charles Imbrecht who was appointed to the job by Governor George

Adriana Gianturco, a freelance writer from Sacramento, was head of Caltrans during the administration of former Governor Jerry Brown.

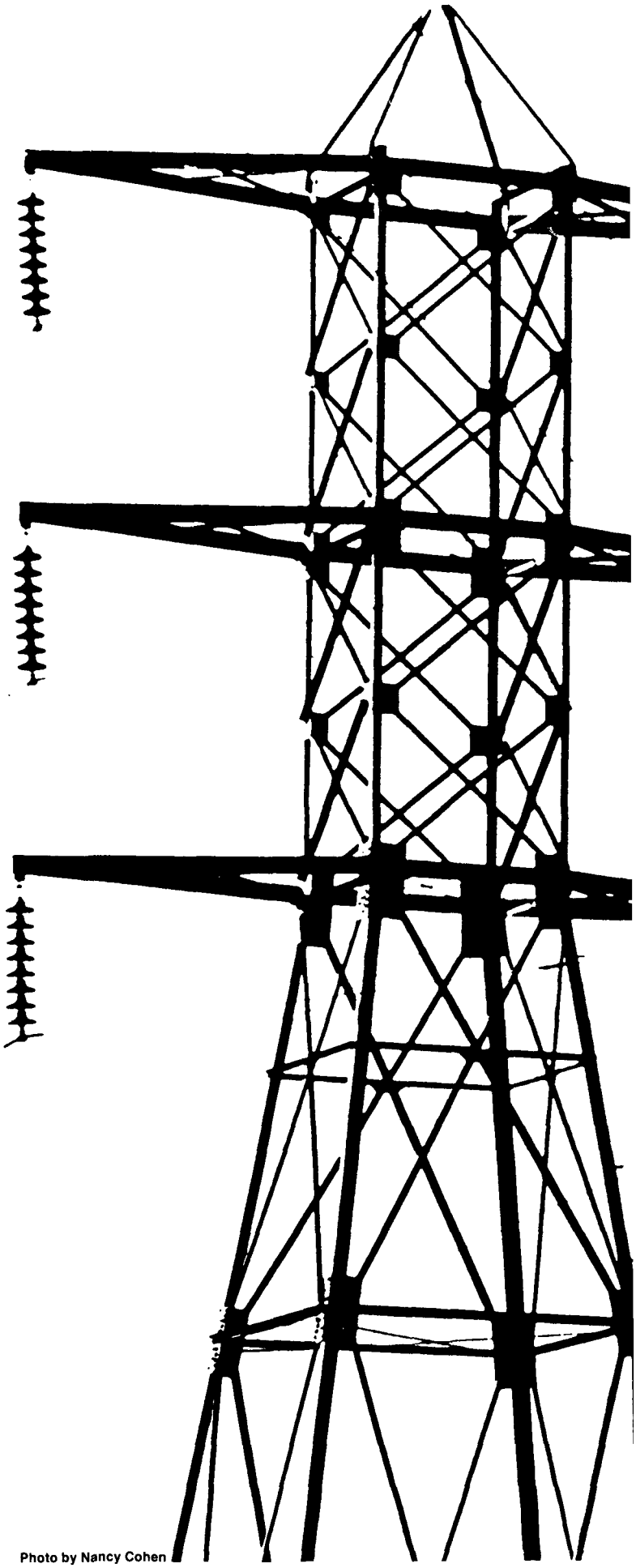


Photo by Nancy Cohen

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Deukmejian in early 1983.

Finally, the rest of the world seems to have caught up with the CEC, an agency once considered on the far-out fringe of a far-out government administered by Jerry Brown. Governor Deukmejian himself may have provided ample evidence for this turn of events when last year he toured energy facilities around the state on an itinerary that could have been drawn up for Brown: a geothermal complex, a solar plant and a "cogeneration" facility where surplus steam from oil drilling is recycled to produce electricity.

Beginnings

The CEC was created by 1974 legislation co-authored by two Democrats — Senator Alfred Alquist of San Jose and former Assemblyman Charles Warren of Sacramento. After vetoing an early version and negotiating some minor changes, then-Governor Ronald Reagan signed it into law shortly before leaving office, bequeathing to Brown the job of appointing commissioners and setting up a new agency. Under that law the CEC has four major responsibilities: forecasting energy demand at five-, 10- and 20-year intervals, approving power-plant sites, promoting energy conservation and pushing the development of "alternative" energy sources.

At the heart of the commission's work are the forecasts which estimate how much additional energy will be needed across the state. The greater the predicted growth rate, the greater the need for additional power plants; lower forecasts mean that proposed power plants might not get built.

In fact, it was the need for independent forecasts that helped fuel the drive to create the commission in the first place. Prior to the CEC those forecasts were done by utility companies, which had more than a passing interest in an increasing demand for energy (which translated into growth for the ultility itself). During the late 1960s and early 1970s, for instance, the utilities were predicting 6 to 7 percent annual growth in energy demand (nearly a doubling of demand every 20 years).

Those forecasts pushed two diverse groups to support the Warren-Alquist bill. With a large energy need, utilities and the business community anticipated building many new power plants (mostly nuclear) and saw an urgent need for a one-stop process to speed up siting of those plants. Environmentalists feared that the predicted demand, unmitigated by conservation efforts or alternative-energy supplies, might result in a string of power plants every eight miles along the coast.

The commission's first set of forecasts, in the fall of 1975, put the agency on the firing line. Unlike the utilities, the CEC assumed that energy demand was sensitive to price. Thus it forecasted only a 2 percent annual growth. With demand scaled down, there was suddenly no longer a need for more nuclear plants — a prospect which earned the wrath of the utilities and their supporters in the Legislature, notably Senator Alquist. Says one former legislative staffer, "A lot of people . . . thought the commission was artificially cranking down the forecasts so it wouldn't have to approve new power plants."

As events proved, commission forecasts came in right on target and the methods used to produce them were eventually adopted by the utilities. But at the time, they were revolutionary and helped make the CEC both newsworthy and controversial.

Another factor keeping the commission before the public was the make-up of the commission itself. The original five commissioners included three with doctorates and a former speaker of the California Assembly — a chemistry that often produced chaotic rivalries inside the agency. Almost from the moment the CEC opened for business, the commissioners lined up into two warring camps, each with allies on the staff. Although their squabbles weren't nearly this simple, one faction (led by Chairman Maullin, a top campaign aid to Jerry Brown) came to be identified with "conservation." The other group (which included former Speaker Bob Moretti, Brown's rival for the 1974 Democratic gubernatorial nomination) identified with "development."

When the development group succeeded in delaying release of the controversial forecasts, someone (presumably from the other side) leaked them to the press. Says one insider: "This set the pattern for how the commission operated from then on."

Many observers believe that these disagreements hurt commission credibility, and that the problem could have been avoided had Brown appointed commissioners with the idea of building a team. "It wasn't the best thing in the world for the governor to appoint both Maullin, a key figure in his campaign, and Moretti, who'd run against him," says Jim Walker, a former staffer who joined the agency in 1975 and was appointed a commissioner by Brown in 1979.

Pioneers

Regardless of its internal squabbles, the commission was pioneering new ground, not just for the state but for the country. The forecasts provided one example. So, too, did the Sundesert decision. The CEC voted down Sundesert because SDG&E failed to show the need for a plant as large as Sundesert, that no foolproof system existed for getting rid of radioactive waste and that alternative energy sources could provide the necessary energy. Today few people regret that decision, and the consensus seems to be that California was lucky to turn away from nuclear energy when it did.

"California is the only western state that hasn't overbuilt its nuclear capacity, saddling ratepayers with tremendous costs," says Chairman Imbrecht.

The last time the commission made significant news came just at the beginning of Imbrecht's tenure when, in his 1983-84 budget, Governor Deukmejian proposed slashing the CEC's staff from 474 to 305, with the most drastic cuts coming in conservation and alternative-energy divisions. Although Imbrecht was able to restore about 30 of those positions and the staff was reduced through attrition rather than lay-offs, uncertainty over the CEC's future caused an agency-wide drop in staff morale. Also, many of the departed were among the best and brightest minds at the agency.

Today, although the staff remains smaller than during its heyday under Jerry Brown, the commission's dollar budget is higher ($54 million for the current fiscal year as opposed to $51 million during the final year of the Brown administration). The CEC has also continued policies developed during the Brown years. In fact in some areas (appliance standards, for instance), the commission has taken an even tougher pro-conservation stance.

But others say that the commission should be moving into new areas. For example, Commissioner Arturo Gandara (the lone remaining Brown appointee) says that the agency's continued interest in methanol fuel no longer makes sense in a world glutted with cheap oil.

Currently the biggest and potentially hottest issue facing the commission is cogeneration. In its most recent overall energy plan, the agency came up with energy forecasts, then set quotas for how much future energy would be developed from various sources. The agency has some 15 applications for proposed cogeneration plants and, if all 15 are approved, it will exceed the quota set aside for this energy source. Thus, some applications will be turned down.

This poses an awkward dilemma for Imbrecht and a Deukmejian-controlled commission: Cogeneration has moved beyond the "small is beautiful" phase, and many of the applications are from those, like the oil industry, that are politically supportive of the governor.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CALIFORNIA JOURNAL 1986 POLITICAL VISITOR'S GUIDE

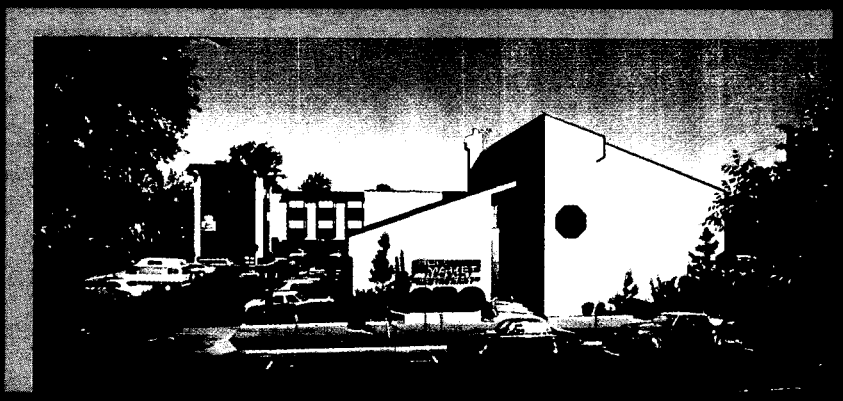
$1.95

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

We've been expecting you

Welcome to the Best Western Ponderosa Motor Inn. We have a comfortable room ready and waiting just for you. You won't have to travel far since we're close to the Capitol. In the morning, we'll deliver a complimentary continental breakfast to your room. And at the end of a hard day at work you can relax and enjoy cocktails and dining at the Bull Market Restaurant.

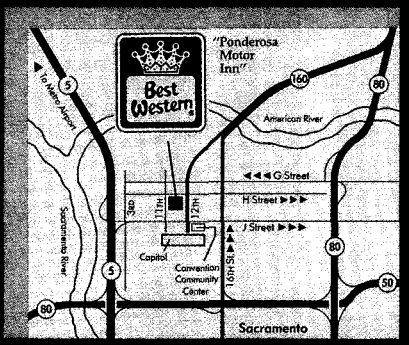


The Ponderosa Motor Inn –
where you can expect the best.

▶ Covered Parking
▶ Most Credit Cards Accepted

For reservations call **800-528-1234**
or
(916) 441-1314

Best Western Ponderosa Motor Inn
1100 H Street ▪ Sacramento CA 95814



Best Western

"Independently owned and operated"

4 DIAMOND AAA

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

Buy
a
VOTE
in the
OLD SACRAMENTO
traditional
HONORARY ELECTION
historically linked to 1849

Mayor-Sheriff-Town Madam-and others

Join the fun of the
last honestly corrupt election in the west.

OLD SACRAMENTO . . .
100 shops and 30 fine restaurants.
Downtown Sacramento, at the river,
J Street exit from I-5.

Advertisement

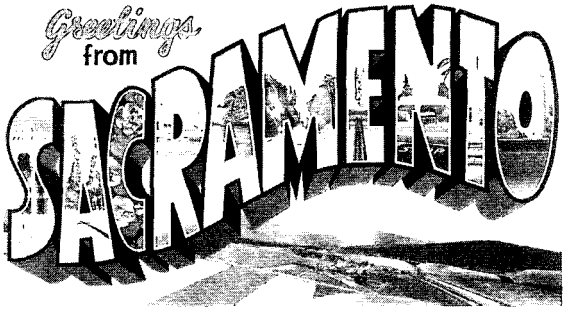
HARRY S TRUMAN WAS PRESIDENT
EARL WARREN WAS GOVERNOR
ARTIE SAMISH WAS A POWER

THE BROILER SERVED THE BEST STEAKS IN TOWN!

SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE.

NOW WE ALSO SERVE THE BEST BROILED FISH IN SACRAMENTO.

THE BROILER
1013 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
FOR RESERVATION
444-3444



The California Journal Visitor's Guide

There are two kinds of people who visit the Capitol: the wide-eyed and the steely-eyed. The wide-eyed come to see a truly magnificent building; the steely-eyed come to influence the lawmaking and politicking that take place within it. We, the editors of *California Journal*, believe this booklet may be of interest to either visitor, but we have prepared it especially for those who come here for a little of each.

CONTENTS

The Capitol 4
Things to do 7
Downtown map 10
Getting around 13
Accommodations 14
Dining guide 15

The information in this booklet was compiled and up-dated by California Journal *intern Rick Ratcliff, with the assistance of Ellen Chapman.*

The cover of *California Journal's 1986 Political Visitor's Guide*, "Greetings from SACRAMENTO," is courtesy of Sacramento artist Darrell Forney. The painting is part of a private collection in Sacramento.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

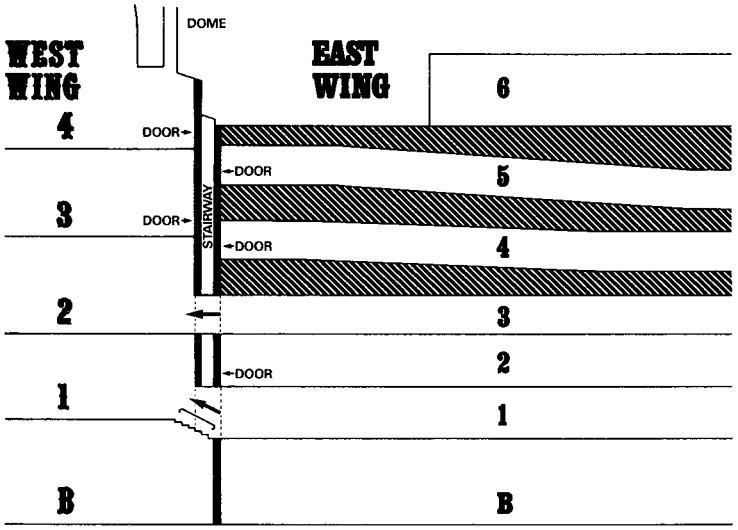
Additional copies of this Visitor's Guide are available at the following rates:
100 or more copies, 49 cents each; 50-99 copies, 74 cents each; 2-49 copies, 99 cents each; single copies, $1.95 each. Please add six percent sales tax to all orders. Send your check (or Visa or MasterCard number) to: California Journal Press, 1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 95814.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An introduction to the Capitol

By ROBERT FAIRBANKS

In getting around the Capitol, the first thing to know is that it's actually two buildings — the original structure built in the 1860s and beautifully restored in the 1970s, and an East Wing addition completed in 1951. Because the old building (known as the West Wing) has high ceilings and the East Wing has low, the floors don't match. The second floor of the West Wing, for instance, connects to the third floor of the East. Although confusing at first, you get that nice feeling of being an insider once you know your way around (see illustration).



COPYRIGHT 1986 BY THE CALIFORNIA CENTER

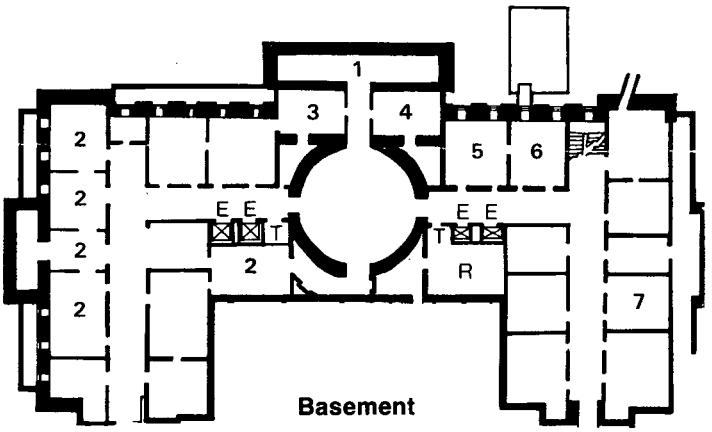
Of the two buildings, the West Wing is more interesting. A magnificent piece of architecture, it houses the Senate and Assembly chambers, the offices of legislative leaders and many of the facilities of most use to political visitors. What follows, then, is a floor-by-floor description of the older building (with illustrations) and a general description of the newer one.

Basement

As a political visitor to the Capitol, you may want to start in the basement of the West Wing. There, you'll find a place to pick up a schedule of legislative activities, a place to eat, a place to lounge and telephones to keep in touch with the folks back home. You can also sign up for tours of the building, see a movie or buy a souvenir.

Legislative schedules for each day, done separately for the Assembly and the Senate, are known as the "Daily File," and are available in the Bill Room. Open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., the Bill Room, as its name implies, is also the place to pick up a copy of whatever bill may have brought you to the Capitol in the first place. The Bill Room also carries various other legislative publications, such as the *Daily Journal* which reports on legislative actions of the day before. The first copy of all these is free. Since legislative publications are sometimes difficult to interpret, you may want help. And in this — as in other cases of need — you can usually count on assistance from the upstairs office of your senator or Assembly member. That's what they're there for.

The basement cafeteria serves good food, is open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and, with a seating capacity of 200, often has enough room to serve as a meeting place for you and your friends. Make no mistake, if you plan to do any politicking about the Capitol, you'll want a place to sit for a while and review strategy. If not the basement cafeteria, there's another cafeteria on the 6th floor of the East Wing or your legislator's office — if he or she will permit it. In good weather, there's Capitol Park. And if all of this seems too informal, you can rent temporary office space in any of several nearby buildings (see directory, page 8).



1. Gift shop
2. Restaurant
3. Bill room
4. Communications room
5. Museum theater
6. Museum exhibit room
7. Tour office

E Elevators
R Restrooms
T Pay telephones

The telephone room has eight spacious booths and a ninth — with a keyboard and screen attachment — for use by the deaf. Maintained by Pacific Bell, it also contains telephone directories covering every area of the state. In the rear, off to the right, is a small lounge with several deep, well-cushioned chairs.

As mentioned above, the old Capitol (the West Wing) is a truly magnificent structure, and it would be a shame to spend time in it without taking a close look at the building itself and learning something about its past. In other words, a stop at the basement tour office is in order. There, you can pick up pamphlets and other information about the building and arrange to join a guided tour. The tours are free and are given hourly from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekends. You must sign up within a half hour before each tour. For more information, or to arrange group tours, call 324-0333.

A short distance from the tour office is a small museum containing photographs and exhibits covering the Capitol's history and reconstruction. The restoration began in 1975 and required the labor of some 1500 craftsmen before the building reopened officially in 1982.

Next to the exhibit room is a small movie theater where a 10-minute film about the Capitol begins every 15 minutes. Longer films about the building are shown at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily as well. None may win an academy award, but they're interesting nonetheless.

Robert Fairbanks is editor of the Daily Recorder, *a Sacramento legal newspaper.*

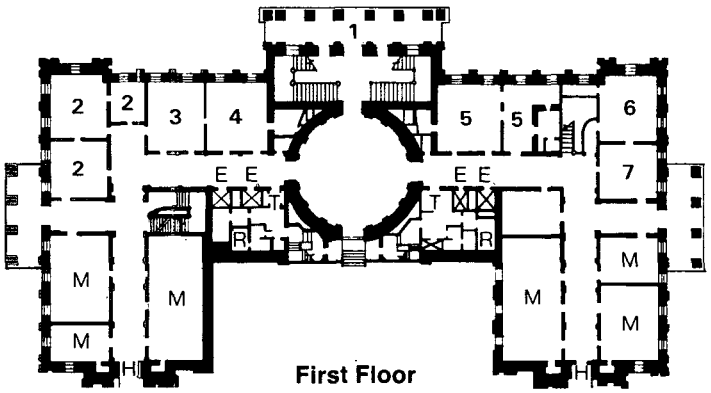
LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rounding out the basement attractions is the Capitol gift shop. Open seven days a week, it carries a line of moderately-priced books and souvenirs, including pieces of brick from the Capitol reconstruction. (There are worse paperweights around.) The shop is run for the benefit of developmentally-disabled adults and features many handcrafted items made by them.

First floor

The most impressive view in the Capitol is available only from the first floor. Stand near the center of the rotunda and look upward 120-feet into the interior of the beautifully-decorated dome. The sight alone is worth the $68 million it cost to restore the building.

The nearby piece of statuary, honoring Queen Isabella's gift of jewels to Columbus, has little relation to things California. But it was donated to the state in the last century



First Floor

10th Street Entrance
Historic governor's offices
Archives exhibit
Historic secretary of state office
Historic treasurer's office
Historic State Library
7. Historic attorney general's office
E Elevators
R Restrooms
M Meeting rooms
H Handicap ramp
T Pay telephone

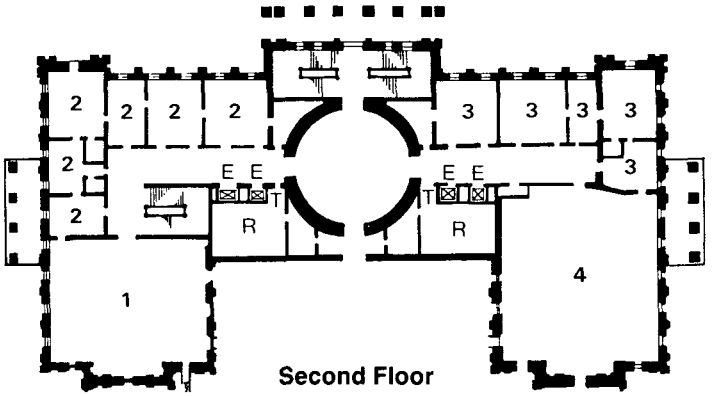
and Governor George Stoneman decided in 1883 that it would look good where it is now. The statuary was removed during the Capitol restoration, and when the building reopened in 1982, officials in charge of the restoration made a determined effort to prevent its return. It was not a suitable work for the surroundings, they maintained.

But traditionalists and various Italian-American groups mounted an intensive lobbying effort, and the Legislature finally ordered that Columbus and Isabella be restored. Lest anyone become too optimistic about the power of citizens' lobbies, be it remembered that the top leader in the state Senate then (and now), President pro Tempore David Roberti, was one of those Italian-Americans who wanted Columbus put back.

For the rest, the first floor is largely devoted to showing visitors what various state offices looked like in bygone years. Informative signs explain each exhibit. Part of the Capitol's day-to-day business is also carried on; there are five legislative meeting rooms on the floor.

Second floor

The Senate and Assembly chambers are on the second floor and would be worth seeing even if you had no interest in what goes on there. Huge rooms, with soaring ceilings and splendid decorations, they convey a sense of governmental majesty that the politicians who work there — being human — often do not. Professional lobbyists (those who do enough lobbying to be required to register with the secretary of state) are barred from both the Senate and Assembly floors. But other visitors are permitted, provided they



Second Floor

1. Senate floor
2. Senate president pro tempore
3. Assembly speaker
4. Assembly floor

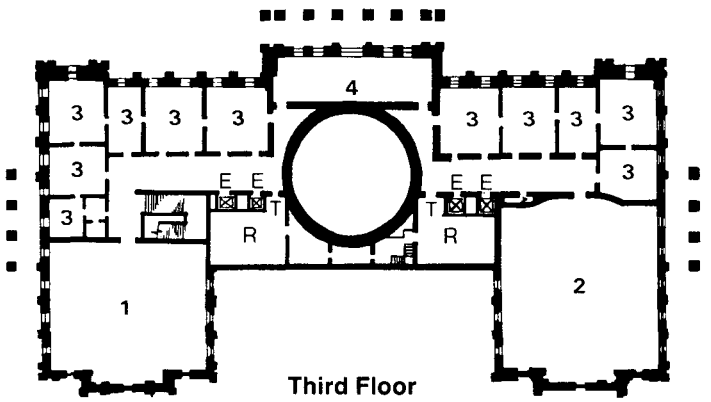
E Elevators
R Restrooms
T Pay telephone

can show a floor pass given by a member of the Legislature. (We're speaking here of the legislative floor, not the galleries above.)

Office suites for the Legislature's two top leaders — the Assembly speaker and the Senate president pro tem — are also on the second floor. The speaker now is Willie Brown, a San Francisco Democrat. President pro Tem Roberti is a Democrat from the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. Elected by their colleagues, these men have a collection of powers which, generally speaking, allow them to control the flow of legislation through their separate houses.

Third floor

Midway across the third floor, at the head of the two grand staircases coming up from the floor below, hangs the controversial portrait of former Governor Jerry Brown. Bright and vivid in color and expressionistic in style, it dif-



Third Floor

1. Senate gallery
2. Assembly gallery
3. Offices
4. Jerry Brown's portrait

E Elevator
R Restroom
T Pay telephone

fers sharply from the portraits of other former governors that also adorn the Capitol walls. It was so different, in fact, that legislative leaders decided to hang it in this relatively remote spot by itself. Even so, in its staid surroundings it still seems vaguely garish and out of place. Capitol tour guide Michelle Beutell likes the portrait but says she stopped bringing her groups to it because she got tired of defending it from the many visitor complaints.

Continued on next page

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

SACRAMENTO'S NEWEST

HOTEL AND CONFERENCE FACILITY

- 265 luxurious rooms and suites in an eleven-story tower hotel.
- Two tower-level concierge floors offering such "perks" as complimentary continental breakfast, on floor check-in and check-out and a private lounge with complimentary cocktails.
- 10,000 square feet of ultra-modern conference facilities.
- Outdoor swimming pool with exercise room and spa.
- Located off the I-50 business corridor, at I-50 and Sunrise Blvd., just 12 miles from downtown Sacramento.

Sheraton Sunrise Hotel & Towers
The hospitality people of ITT

Highway 50 and Sunrise Blvd., Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
For Reservations Call 916-638-1100

Advertisement

For all your **PARTY** occasions

PHOTO BY BILL SANTOS

For the woman who wants more than the ordinary . . . this is the promise of

Wellesley

THE FASHION STORE

Open Evenings by Appointment
Complimentary Fashion Consulting

566 DOWNTOWN PLAZA (Inside South Mall)

448-5300

At either end of the third floor are the entrances to the Assembly and Senate galleries. If you cannot get a pass for the house floor (and they are not easy to come by) and you want to see how the senators or Assembly members handle your bill, you can usually get a seat in the galleries. When the lawmakers are in session, you'll have to pass through a metal detector, as in an airline terminal. Also, cameras and recording devices are not allowed.

The Senate president pro tem is, as mentioned, elected by all the senators and is traditionally a member of the majority party. However, Democrats and Republicans then separately elect party leaders of their own. And each of them then gets an office on the third floor. The Democratic leader now is Barry Keene of Benicia. The Republican is Jim Nielsen of Woodland. Their counterparts in the Assembly (who don't have offices in the splendid West Wing) are Democrat Mike Roos of Los Angeles and Republican Pat Nolan of Glendale.

Fourth floor

The fourth floor is the site of three hearing rooms and a batch of Senate offices. Not much here for the political visitor unless he or she has a bill to be heard before a committee using one of the rooms.

East Wing

The Capitol's East Wing is a six-story structure that was completed in 1951 and is mostly given over for the offices of individual legislators and legislative committee hearing rooms. However, the governor's suite of offices is also in this building, on the first floor. Additionally on the first floor are smaller suites for the lieutenant governor, state controller and director of the Department of Finance.

Only a relatively small reception area within the governor's suite is open to the public. Shortly after former Governor Jerry Brown took office in 1975, a variety of protest groups began conducting sleep-ins there, often camping out for several days. Rather than discourage such protests by calling in police, Brown removed the area's soft couches and chairs and replaced them with hard wooden furniture. Since then, the protests have dwindled and Governor George Deukmejian, who succeeded Brown in 1983, is back to soft furniture again.

Also on the first floor is Room 1190 where the governor, legislators and others conduct their news conferences. As a political visitor, think carefully of how you, too, might call a news conference so that the press might help trumpet your cause. The governor's press office schedules usage of Room 1190 and will give time there to any legislator who asks. So, if you have something interesting to say and can cover the $22 fee, ask your legislator to reserve time for you.

Room numbering

Getting around the Capitol, in both East and West Wings, may be a bit easier if you remember that East Wing rooms are numbered with four digits and West Wing rooms with three. Thus, if you look in your copy of the *Daily File* and see that a bill of interest to you is scheduled for a committee hearing in Room 4203, you head for the East Wing, fourth floor. Similarly, if it's Room 126, you go to the West Wing, first floor.

Office numbers for all members of the Legislature are posted opposite the elevator banks on every floor of the East Wing except the sixth. There, for reasons buried in the ancient past, you'll find a small collection of photographs and memorabilia concerning Californians in the Civil War. If you don't know what your legislator looks like, you can find out because the photographs of all of lawmakers are in the East Wing, along a small stretch of the main corridor on the third floor.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Things to do; sights to see

By BOB SYLVA

Well, here you are in Sacramento. With your business at the State Capitol at an end, or perhaps with a break in the action and a few free hours to kill, you face the familiar dilemma of all visitors to a new city: where to go and what to see? Although Sacramento doesn't boast the attractions of a San Francisco or a Los Angeles, it does have a certain charm and low-key style befitting its stature as the capital of the country's most populous state.

Before we venture forth, a capsule summary of the city's profile may prove useful: Located in the heartland of the state's 40,000-square-mile Central Valley, Sacramento is strategically placed between the Sierra and the Coast Range. It's graced by the American and the Sacramento rivers; the latter, at 400 miles, is the state's longest, most important stream. The Sacramento River alone provides drinking water to half the state's 24-million populace, while irrigating upwards of three million acres. Agriculture remains a mainstay in the local economy, along with stable federal and state employment. Founded in the precipitous Gold Rush year of 1850, Sacramento today has a population of 288,597 sixth largest in the state.

Now that you have your bearings, let's proceed. The place to start, of course, is the Capitol itself. After a must-do tour of the magnificently restored edifice, a pleasant addendum is a stroll through Capitol Park — 10 shady blocks of trees, shrubs, gardens, and literally hundreds of inquisitive squirrels. With more than 100 varieties of trees from all over the world, the park is truly the centerpiece of downtown Sacramento. A free brochure outlining a self-led walking tour of the grounds can be picked up at the park office, 1300 L Street.

Following a jaunt through Capitol Park, the visitor is free to head off in any direction and glimpse the essence of central Sacramento — a quiet, well-ordered increasingly urbane district characterized by stately Victorians, small shops and offices, an expanding residential core and the city's crowning glory — trees. Lots of trees. Downtown Sacramento alone has something like 25C,0C0 trees, which, locals are wont to boast, rivals cities like Paris and Washington, D.C. The resultant canopy of shade is a godsend during the city's notoriously hot summers.

Again from the starting gate of the Capitol, one can branch out and spot nearby curiosities — some trivial, like former Governor Jerry Brown's once-celebrated penthouse at 1400 N Street — others lofty, like the Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament at 11th and K Streets built in 1889 and modeled after L'Eglise de la Trinite in Paris. Directly across from the park, at 12th and L Streets, is the old Senator Hotel building. Converted now into offices, it was once a gathering place for lobbyists and legislators, including the most notorious lobbyist of all — the late Artie Samish. Just down the street, east of the Senator Hotel, is the Sacramento Community Theater and Convention Center. The convention center office at 1100 14th Street, offers packets of visitor information. Directly across the west steps of the Capitol, and facing a sedate circular fountain, is the dignified Library and Courts Building, at 9th and Capitol Mall. The Supreme Court convenes there once a year. On the corner of 9th Street and Capitol Mall is the venerable Sutter Club, a sometimes controversial, male-only bastion that is the site of many a legislative reception. Lining Capitol Mall is a series of state and federal office buildings, topped off by Sacramento's newest and most impressive piece of architecture — the $52-million Capitol Bank of Commerce. Nicknamed "Emerald City" for its brilliant green-cast reflective glass, the massive bank building, at 260 feet, is now the tallest building in Sacramento, preempting the title long held by the 238-foot high State Capitol. The 19-story building adds a distinctive silhouette to Sacramento's growing skyline.

Inevitably, the visitor will be drawn west towards the Sacramento River and the city's reigning tourist attraction — Old Sacramento. (For the pedestrian traversing K Street, now leveled to accommodate a someday light-rail system, the path leads by a number of notable buildings, department stores, specialty shops, sculptures, and a slightly fantastic tunnel beneath the I-5 freeway.)

Old Sacramento itself is a colorful, three-block restoration project that is reportedly one of the finest of its kind in the country. It mixes cobblestone streets and wood plank sidewalks with quaint facades to produce a reasonably authentic 1870s' ambience. For the tourist the area offers more than 250 shops, bars, restaurants, and an opportunity to re-live an exciting chapter in California's early history. Though the historic area is a short, 15-minute walk from the Capitol, ample public parking is available at both entrances to the project.

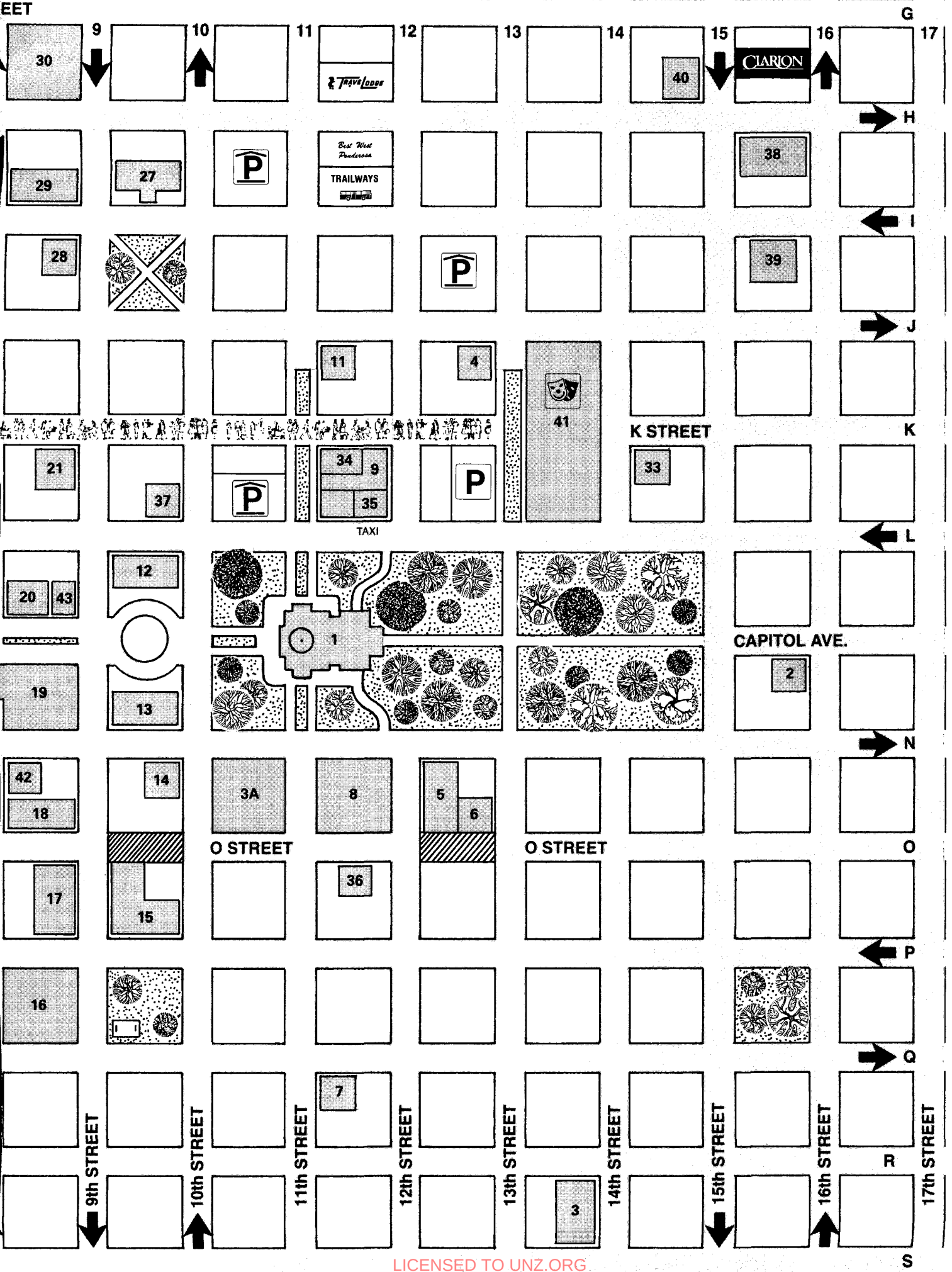
Some points of interest in Old Sacramento include:

- B. F. Hastings building — first site of California's state Supreme Court, which features a period museum on the second floor. Directly across the street is a monument to the fabled Pony Express, a mail service which galloped the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento in 1861.
- California State Railroad Museum — heralded as the finest railroad museum in the country, it contains more than 20 painstakingly restored locomotives and rolling stock, as well as a wealth of artifacts from the West's heroic rail era. A short documentary is screened hourly. Nearby is the recreated Central Pacific Passenger Terminal. Open daily. Adults. $3.00. For more information call 448-4466.
- Sacramento History Center — contains a host of artifacts from the development of the Sacramento Valley, including colorful crate labels, agricultural equipment, and more than 100 specimens of gold. Open daily, 10 to 5 p.m. Adults, $2.50. For more information call 449-2057.
- Old Eagle Theater — a replica of the first theater built in the state. Featured daily is an instructive primer on the city's history called "Sacramento Illustrated," a 40-minute, mixed-media presentation that traces the city from its earliest beginnings to present times. Screened hourly. Adults, $2.50. 925 The Embarcadero. For more information call 444-2469.
- The Waterfront — currently under development and soon to feature a collection of historic riverboat exhibits.

Continued on next page

Bob Sylva is a reporter for the Sacramento Bee.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

● For a nudge back to the future, a visitor might well consider a casual walking tour of Sacramento's numerous public art exhibits. Since 1977 nearly $2 million has been expended on public art in metropolitan Sacramento, and the results are often exciting — drawing both critical acclaim and, at times, heated controversy. A brochure showing the locations of the pieces is available from the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission at 449-5558.

Local tours

Adventure Cruises — comfortable charters on the Sacramento River and Delta aboard the *Sun Princess*. Groups of from two to 46. Board in West Sacramento, at Marina Inn. Call 921-1715 for fares and schedules.

Sacramento Sightseeing Service — a range of tours, both scenic and suburban, with passenger pickup at most major hotels. Call 442-7564 for reservations and schedule information.

Sacramento Stage & Freight Lines, Inc. — the original masterplan for Old Sacramento calls for authentic 1849-to-1879 streetscapes and the eventual removal of all vehicular traffic. A pleasant way to recapture the bygone days is a clopping tour of Old Sacramento by horse-drawn wagon. Tours depart from 13 wagon stations scattered in the historic area. Complete circuit takes about one hour. Hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Adults, $6. For more information call 443-7962.

Other Sights

Old Governor's Mansion — Built in 1877 for a prominent Sacramento businessman, this grand Victorian mansion at the corner of 16th and H streets served as the official residence for a long line of state leaders, ending with Governor Ronald Reagan in 1967. Daily tours. Adults, $1.00.

Sutter's Fort — This reconstructed fort at 28th and L streets was the headquarters for Swiss explorer John Sutter's vast kingdom called New Helvetia. Open daily. Adults, $1.00.

California State Indian Museum — Adjacent to Sutter's Fort, an interesting collection of early California Indian basketry, tools and crafts. Open daily. Adults, $1.00.

E.B. Crocker Art Gallery — The oldest gallery in the West, with an acclaimed collection of regional artists. Third and O streets. Open daily. Adults, $1.00.

California Almond Growers Exchange — The largest almond processing plant in the world is situated in Sacramento. Almonds are the state's biggest food export, marketed to 88 foreign countries. The Exchange, owned by a collective of 5000 almond growers, is open to the public with a free tour, a short movie and product samples. 1701 C Street. Call 446-8409 for more information.

Health Clubs

Alhambra Athletic Club — lap pool, Nautilus, aerobic conditioning, racketball courts and jogging track. Open to public with hourly fee. 1671 Alhambra Boulevard, 457-9300.

Sacramento Athletic Club — gym, lap pool, aerobics, racketball. Open to public with hourly fee. The Elks Building, 11th and J Streets. 448-5752.

The Capital Athletic Club — open to members and guests. Racketball, basketball, aerobics, full gym, spa, restaurant and lounge. 1515 Eighth Street, 442-3927.

Traveler's Athletic Club — full gym, weights, Dyna-cam, ergometer, aerobics, spa, massage, and health lounge. Open to public on $5 per workout basis. 428 J Street, 442-9090.

Hotel El Rancho Racquet Resort — pool, gym, tennis, racquetball. Open to public with hourly fee. 1029 West Capitol Avenue. 371-6731.

Sacramento Handball Racquetball Club — sauna, Nautilus, aerobics, 11 courts. Open to public on space-available basis. Hourly fee. 725 14th Street, 441-2977.

YMCA — indoor pool and gym. Fee for non-members. 2021 W Street. 452-5451.

Nighttime Entertainment

Club Can't Tell — New wave music. 1227 K Street. 447-3888.

Harry's Bar & Grill — Nightly musical entertainment for pop enthusiasts. 4th and L streets. 448-8223.

John Q's — Civilized piano bar overlooking the city. 16th floor, Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn. 300 J Street. 446-0100.

Laughs Unlimited — Popular nightclub with headliner bills. 1124 2nd Street. 446-5905.

Melarkey's Place — Range of nightly musical offerings. 1517 Broadway. 448-2797.

On Broadway — Contemporary jazz in pleasant surroundings. 1827 Broadway. 443-8492.

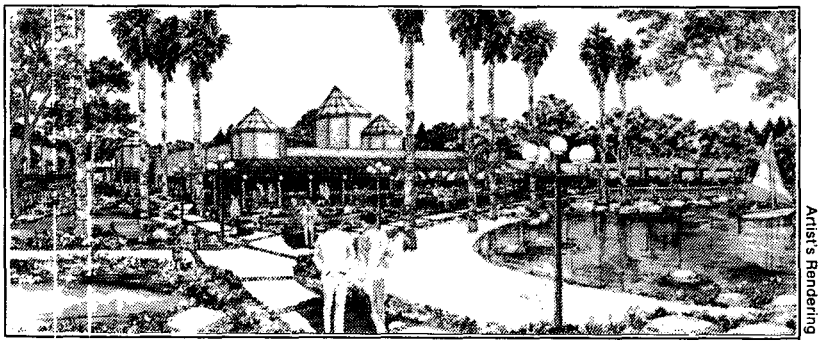
Tower Theater — First-run film and repertory offerings. 16th & Broadway. 443-1982. (This is the only central city movie house.)

Bookstores

A.C.E. Gallery — an enormous selection of used books, covering two floors. 918 9th Street. 443-9754.

Advertisement

THE NEW WOODLAKE



Artist's Rendering

WOODLAKE RESORT & CONVENTION HOTEL

OFFICIAL HOTEL OF THE KINGS

"LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE CONFERENCE CENTER IN SACRAMENTO"

An ideal setting to conduct your business meetings, trade shows and conventions . . . banquet and meeting facilities for up to 1400 people, private lake, 17 acres of grounds, tennis court and swimming pool . . . just five minutes from State Capitol.

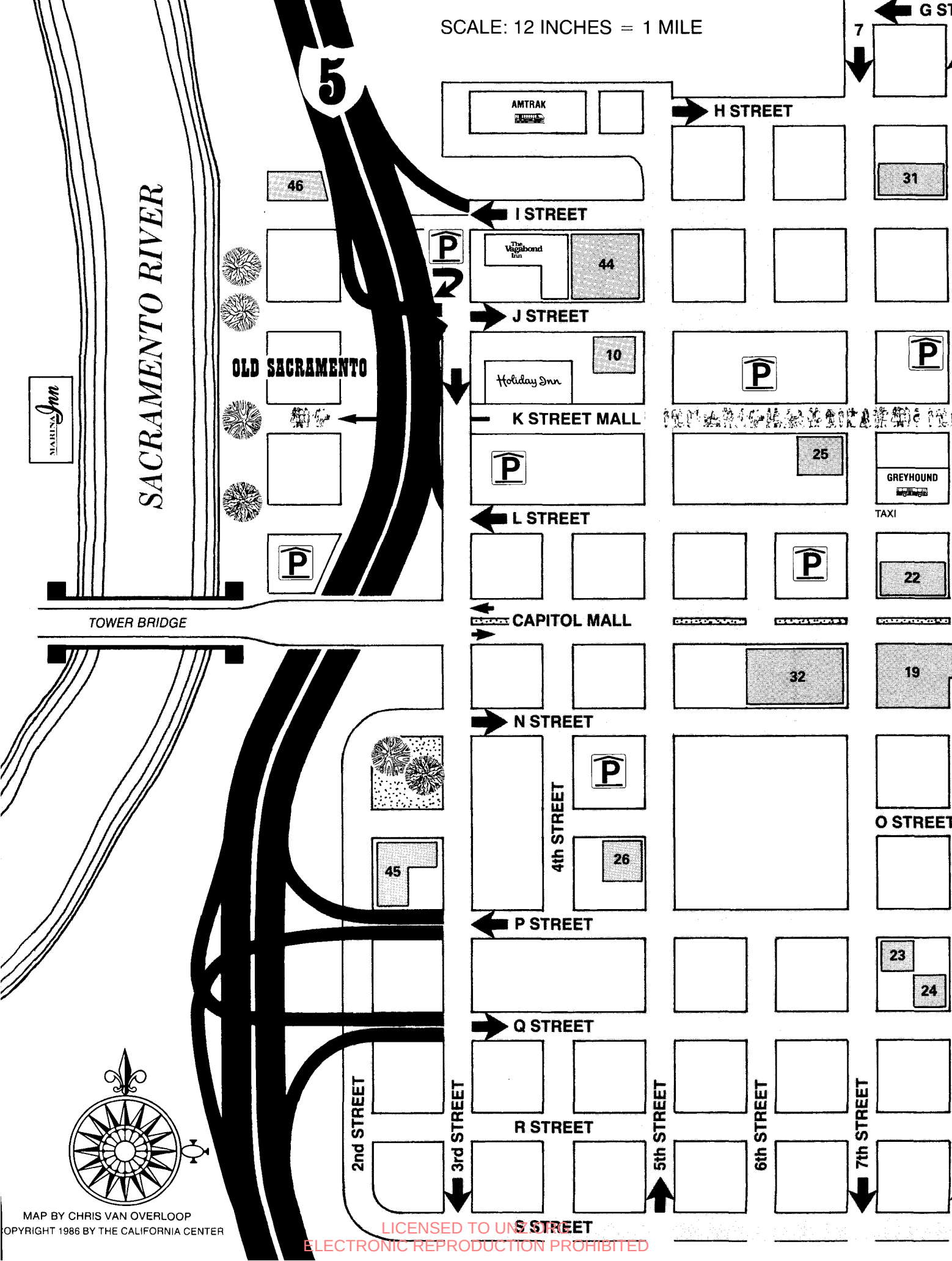
From $33.00 per night

(916) 922-6251

Located at 500 Leisure Lane, Sacramento, CA 95815. Just 5 minutes from the Capitol on Hwy. 160 between Canterbury Rd. and Royal Oaks Dr.

When you are in Los Angeles, come stay at the Brentwood Motor Inn, (213) 476-6255

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MAP BY CHRIS VAN OVERLOOP

COPYRIGHT 1986 BY THE CALIFORNIA CENTER

LICENSED TO UNLESS
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

B. Dalton — downtown outlet for the national chain, featuring best sellers and special discounts. 511 K Street Mall. 442-7609.

Beers — a Sacramento landmark, with a selection of new books downstairs and an upstairs filled with used books. 1013 14th Street. 442-9475.

Levinson's — good selection of recent releases. 1014 10th Street. 442-0733.

Readerama — books, magazines and newspapers. 1100 11th Street (on K Street). 443-7200.

Rodney's Cigar Shop — good selection of out-of-town newspapers. 1000 J Street. 442-5998.

Time-Tested Books — an eclectic collection of used books. 1114 21st Street. 447-5696.

Tower Books — wide selection of books and magazines; open daily until midnight. 16th and Broadway. 444-6688.

Public Tennis Courts

California State University Sacramento — 14 courts. 6000 J.

Glen Hall Park — 2 lighted courts. 5201 Carlson Drive.

McKinley Park — 8 lighted courts (Hourly fee). 33rd Street & McKinley.

Sacramento City College — 8 lighted courts. 3835 Freeport.

South Side Park — 2 lighted courts. 6th & W Streets.

Jogging Center

South Side Park — Showers and changing rooms available for downtown runners. 6th and W Streets.

Information Phone Numbers

Sacramento Arts Hotline (also special events listings) — 449-5566.

Sacramento Convention & Visitors Center — 442-5842.

BANKS

Bank of America — 12th and K, 321-4948 (ATM).

Bank of California — 850 J, 321-6700 (ATM).

California National Bank — 429 J, 441-7878.

California Valley Bank — 502 J, 448-3911.

Capitol Bank of Commerce — 300 Capitol Mall, 449-8300 (ATM).

Capital Federal Savings — 925 L, 444-8826.

Central Bank — 501 J, 444-7900 (ATM).

Crocker Bank — 400 Capitol Mall, 449-0623 (ATM).

First Commercial Bank — 550 J, 447-7700.

First Interstate Bank — 10th and L, 449-2200 (ATM).

Golden State Sanwa Bank — 511 L, 441-2690.

Great American First Savings Bank — 704 O Street, 441-7511.

Imperial Bank — 660 J, 443-5460.

Lloyds Bank — 601 J, 441-7730.

Mercantile Bank — 455 Capitol Mall, 442-6000.

Merchants National Bank — 1015 7th, 442-3883.

Meridian National Bank — 660 J, 443-6034.

River City Bank — 825 K, 441-4653 (ATM).

Sacramento Valley Bank — 925 L, 441-1250 (ATM).

Security Pacific Bank — 631 J, 440-8009 (ATM at 12th and L).

Sumitomo Bank of California — 1331 Broadway, 443-5761 (ATM).

Union Bank — 555 Capitol Mall, 444-9400.

Wells Fargo Bank — 1011 10th, 440-4578 (ATM).

BUSINESS SERVICES

Business Connection — Typing, word processing and rushed orders. 2830 I, 446-6740.

Capitol Plaza Building — Conference and reception rooms, office space. 1025 9th Street, 443-4483.

Capitol Secretarial Service — Typing, copying, notary public. 925 L, 444-0349.

First Secretarial Service — Word processing, copying, resumés. 909 12th Street, 444-9409.

Forum Executive Service — Conference rooms, walk-in secretarial services. 1107 9th Street, 444-7272.

Gateway Secretarial Services — Word processing, copying, legal secretarial services. 801 12th Street,442-0482.

Gordon and Gordon — Word Processing, resumés, legal secretarial services.

Headquarters Company — Short-term office rental with secretarial services, conference rooms, telephone answering. 1121 L, 446-3609.

Jacquie's Professional Secretarial Services — Word processing, notary public, legal specialists. 901 H, 442-3753.

Park Executive Services — Reception halls, meeting rooms. 925 L, 444-0860.

Professional Legal Services — Legal secretarial services. 428 J, 443-7497.

Advertisement

We'd love to have you®

Enjoy V.I.P. Treatment

Governor's Court Club Room

The next time you travel to Sacramento, stay on our exclusive **GOVERNOR'S COURT** Executive Level and enjoy:

- A private clubroom with complimentary continental breakfast, evening cocktails* and hors d'oeuvres.
- Complimentary coffee and newspaper with your morning wake-up call.
- Nightly turn-down service and bedside cordial.
- Free first-run movies and remote control color TV.
- Courtesy airport transportation.

And when it comes to your next VIP banquet, reception or meeting, make it extra special — with the *Clarion* touch.

For reservations, call direct
916-444-8000
Toll Free
1-800-CLARION
or call your Travel Agent

CLARION HOTEL®
SACRAMENTO
700 Sixteenth Street Sacramento, California 95814 916/444-8000.

*Included in guest room rate.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Capitol and its environs

STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

1. State Capitol
2. California Conservation Corps
3. Board of Equalization

3A. Board of Equalization; Consumer Affairs Building

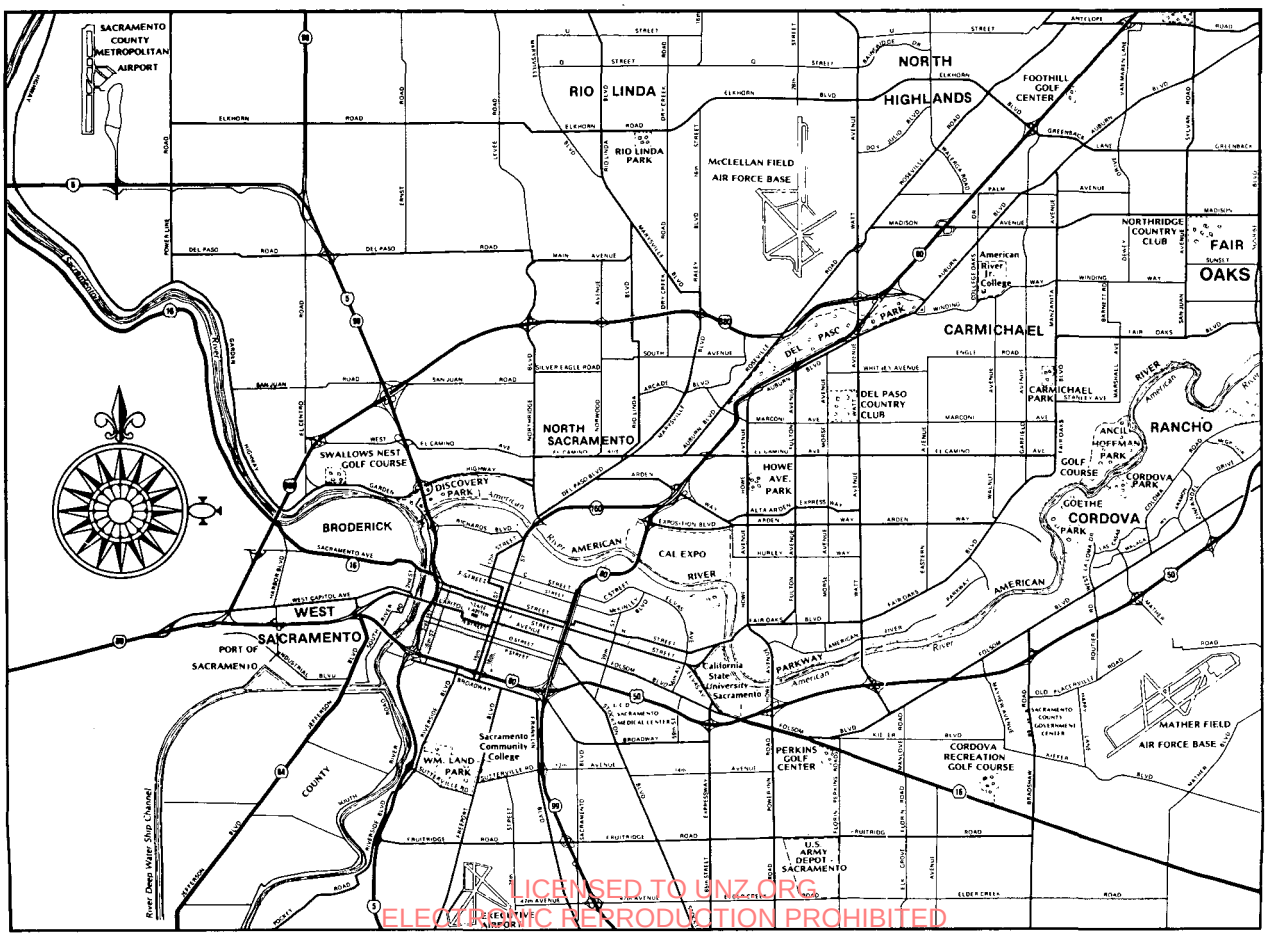
4. Secretary of State
5. Department of Food and Agriculture
6. Veterans' Affairs Building
7. Air Resources Board
8. Department of Transportation (CalTrans)
9. Department of Personnel Administration
10. Fair Political Practices Commission (2nd floor)
11. Legislative staff offices
12. State Office Building #1; Treasurer's Office
13. Library and Courts Building
14. Office of Planning and Research
15. Water Resources Control Board
16. Bateson Building: Health and Welfare Agency; Office of Economic Opportunity
17. Energy Commission
18. Resources Agency
19. Employment Development Department
20. State Personnel Board
21. Department of Rehabilitation
22. Department of Education
23. Department of Health Services
24. Department of Social Services
25. Department of Corrections
26. State Architect

OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

27. Sacramento City Hall
28. Municipal Library
29. U.S. Post Office
30. Sacramento County Courthouse
31. Sacramento County Administration Building
32. Federal Building and Courthouse

ASSOCIATIONS AND ATTRACTIONS

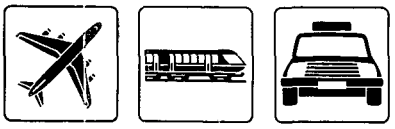
33. League of California Cities
34. County Supervisors Association (1st floor)
35. Senator Hotel Building
36. California State Employees Association
37. Park Executive Building
38. Governor's Mansion
39. Memorial Auditorium
40. Eleanor McClatchy Performing Arts Center
41. Sacramento Community Center
42. Leland Stanford Home
43. Sutter Club
44. Chinese Cultural Center
45. Crocker Art Museum
46. Railroad Museum



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Getting to and around Sacramento

Sacramento is conveniently serviced by freeway, bus and rail. Its metropolitan airport reaches all the major national hubs, as well as hosts all the larger intrastate commuter lines. Note: heavy ground fog during months of November through February often cause scheduling problems.



AIR TRAVEL

Sacramento Metropolitan Airport — Located off I-5 freeway 10 miles north of the city. For general information, call 929-5411.
Executive Airport — for private commuter planes. 6151 Freeport Blvd. For general information, call 428-8429.
AirCal — 446-6181
American Airlines — 443-3399
Frontier — 920-2081
Horizon — 800-252-9308
Pacific Southwest Airlines (PSA) — 922-8021
Republic — 922-6292
United Airlines — 440-0270
Western Airlines — 446-3464
WestAir — 800-422-7777
Wings West — 800-252-0017

AMTRAK

Amtrak connects west to San Francisco, east to Reno and Chicago, and south twice a day to Los Angeles via the coast. The passenger station is located at 4th and I streets. For further information, call (916) 444-9131 or (800) 872-7245.

BUSES

Greyhound Bus Lines — Terminal: 715 L Street. Fare & schedule information: 444-6800.
Trailways Bus System — Terminal: 1129 I Street. Fare & schedule information: 443-2044.
Sacramento Regional Transit — Information: 321-2877.

CAR RENTALS

A&A Rent-A-Car — 2211 16th Street. 488-5100.
Avis Rent-A-Car — Metro Airport and 1430 K Street. 922-5601.
Budget Rent-A-Car — Metro Airport and 9th and L Streets. 922-7315.
Hertz Rent-A-Car — Metro Airport and 1025 16th Street. 927-3882.
National Car Rental System — Metro Airport and 526 16th Street. 927-3644.
Sears Rent-a-Car — Airport pickup. 830 L Street. 444-8479.
Thrifty Rent-a-Car — Airport pickup. 500 12th Street. 447-2847.

CHARTER/TOUR/ COMMUTER BUSES

All-Cal Tours — 372-1321
Allen Transportation — 444-7880
Ameri-Cal Tours — 446-6165
Capital City Co-op Commuter — 371-8151
Commuter Bus Lines — 371-3090

TAXIS/LIMOUSINES

Airporter — Direct shuttle between Metro Airport and Senator Hotel at 12th and L streets. Fare: $5.00 per person. Airporter meets all major flights at airport, and departs Senator for Airport on the half hour and hour. 444-2222.
Taxi Stands — There are two taxi stands downtown — one in front of the Greyhound Bus Depot at 715 L Street and another in front of the Hotel Senator Building at 12th and L Streets.
Capital City Co-op — Offers both in-city service as well as van shuttle to San Francisco International. Shuttle leaves daily from 5th and L streets. Fare: around $22 per person. 448-2667.
Courtesy — 448-8237.
Greyhound Taxi — 443-3961.
Sacramento Metropolitan Transportation — Shuttle to both Metro and San Francisco International. Call for schedule/rates. 455-7777.
Shamrock Taxi — 456-2222.
Yellow Cab — 444-2222.

LIMOUSINE SERVICE

A-action Limousine — 444-9101.
Bungay's Celebrity Limousine — 452-7261.
Presidential Limousine — 920-1123.

PARKING

Metro Airport — Long-term parking, $3 every 24-hour period. 929-5411.
Downtown — City of Sacramento operates more than a dozen lots in the downtown area. Best bets for stress-free state Capitol parking include: 13th & J, 11th and I, or 12th and L. Offs-treet parking around the Capitol during the week is generally unavailable. Parking lot rates: 25-cents each hour for the first three hours; 65-cents an hour every hour thereafter.

Advertisement

Peggy Brown

"Rancho Murieta's Brunch Harpist"

Make any event special with easy listening amplified harp music for your cocktail, dinner or political entertaining.

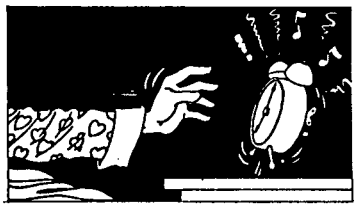
Phone (916) 961-8308

The Elegant Entertainment

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Overnight accommodations

Though Sacramento currently lacks a first-rate hotel, it does boast a number of comfortable and reasonably-priced motels and inns within walking distance of the state Capitol. Also listed here are some of the larger, more popular outlying inns, most of which offer downtown shuttle service. Minimum room rates (2 people, 2 beds) here are subject to change. (-) is the approximate distance to the Capitol.



DOWNTOWN

Best Western Ponderosa — 98 rooms, 2 meeting rooms 25 people each, complimentary continental breakfast, The Bull Market Restaurant, pool and sauna. 1100 H, 441-1314. (3 blks.) $66.

Advertisement

Play Mate
Resort Marinas
HOUSEBOAT
ADVENTURES
. . . the year 'round getaway on your choice of four scenic waterways: Lakes Shasta, Mead, Mohave or the California Delta. All boats are easy to operate and fully equipped including FREE bedding and linens.
Substantial discounts during our low season and our brand new mid season.
(213) 691-2235 (714) 871-1476
1-800-752-9669
9VPG

Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn — 371 rooms, 14 meeting rooms, conference capacity up to 1000, free access to gym and spa, John Q's and the Greenery Restaurants, pool and sauna. 300 J, 446-0100. (9 blks.) $74.

Clarion Hotel — 239 rooms, 2 banquet rooms, conference capacity of 150-200, airport shuttle, Mansion Court Restaurant, pool. 700 16th Street, 444-8000. (8 blks.) $80.

Imperial 400 Motel — 83 rooms, conference facilities for up to 30, Eppie's nearby, pool. 1319 30th Street, 454-4400. (16 blks.) $42.

Motel 6 — 94 rooms, pool, 1415 30th Street, 452-5581. (16 blks.) $24.

Sacramento Downtown TraveLodge — 76 rooms, $5 service to airport, 1111 H, 444-8880. (3 blks.) $44.

Vagabond — 107 rooms, conference facilities for up to 50, complimentary continental breakfast, Denny's Restaurant nearby, pool. 909 3rd Street, 446-1481. (11 blks.) $64.

OUTLYING

Beverly Garland Motor Lodge — 206 rooms, conference capacity for 500, airport shuttle, The Fillmore Restaurant and Lounge, pool and jacuzzi. 1709 Tribute Road, 929-7900. (3.7 miles) $70.

Days Inn — 175 rooms, conference capacity up to 80, airport shuttle, Day Break Restaurant, pool. 200 Jibboom Street, 443-6515. (2 miles) $44.

Discovery Inn — 101 rooms, conference capacity from 40 to 50, airport shuttle, Christopher Green Restaurant nearby, pool and jacuzzi. 350 Bercut Drive, 442-8071 (1.9 miles) $49.

Hilton Inn — 335 rooms, conference capacity for up to 500, airport shuttle, sauna and weight room, The Brandy Wine Restaurant, pool. 2200 Harvard Street, 922-4700. (3.8 miles) $83.

Host International Hotel — 90 rooms, conference facilities for up to 200, The Gateway Restaurant, pool. 6945 Airport Drive, 922-8071. (12 miles) $78.

Hotel El Rancho Resort — 245 rooms, conference facilities for up to 750, fitness center, par course, tennis, jacuzzi, sauna, airport shuttle, El Condor Restaurant, pool. 1029 West Capitol Avenue, 371-6731. (2 miles) $50 to $65.

Marina Inn — 78 rooms, conference facilities for up to 250, The Inn Tent Restaurant, pool. 100 West Capitol Avenue, 371-7700. (1.5 miles) $45.

Ramada Inn — 160 rooms, conference facilities for up to 260, Howie's Restaurant nearby, pool. 1900 Canterbury Road, 927-3492. (3 miles) $54.

Red Lion Motor Inn — 448 rooms, conference facilities for up to 1000, airport shuttle, Maxie's Restaurant and The Coffee Garden, 2 pools. 2001 Point West Way, 929-8855. (3.7 miles) $79.

Residence Inn — 176 rooms, meeting rooms available, airport shuttle, coin-operated laundry, complimentary continental breakfast and cocktail hour. Rooms have fully-equipped kitchens. 1530 Howe Ave., 920-9111 or 800-331-3131. (6 miles) $69 to $89.

Sacramento Inn — 386 rooms, conference facilities for up to 700, airport shuttle, putting green, formal dining room and The Coffee Garden Restaurant, 3 pools. 1401 Arden Way, 922-8041. (3.7 miles) $55 to $65.

Woodlake Resort and Convention Hotel — 313 rooms, meeting and banquet rooms available, airport shuttle, lake and natural setting, The Lakeside Cafe Restaurant, pool. 500 Leisure Lane. 922-6251. (3 miles) $39 to $46 (prices and availability subject to change due to renovation).

An increasingly popular alternative to the motel is the bed-and-breakfast inn, and Sacramento has a number of such charming establishments in the old downtown area. Rates average around $40 a night.

Amber House — 1315 22nd Street. 444-8085.

Aunt Abigail's — 2120 G Street. 441-5007.

Bear Flag Inn — 2814 I Street. 448-5417.

Briggs House — 2209 Capitol Avenue. 441-3214.

Driver Mansion Inn — 2019 22nd Street. 455-5243.

Morning Glory — 700 22nd Street. 447-7829.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Guide to eating and drinking

Downtown Sacramento offers a diversity of dining possibilities. The suggestions listed here feature fare that's relatively inexpensive if not occasionally distinctive. Better yet, for the hungry out-of-town visitor, they're all within walking distance, or a short cab ride, of the state Capitol. Additional listings note a few of the more popular, higher-ambience restaurants outside the immediate downtown area. Reservations are recommended for Friday or Saturday nights.

KEY TO LISTINGS

V = Visa.
MC = MasterCard.
AE = American Express.
DC = Diners Club.
CB = Carte Blanche.
() = Enclosed number represents maximum banquet capacity.
Res = Accepts reservations
Inexpensive = under $7
Moderate = under $12
Expensive = more than $12

GENERAL DINING

Amarin Thai Cuisine — Original Thai food. Daily specials. Inexpensive. 900 12th Street. 447-9063.

Americo's — Northern Italian cuisine with homemade pastas a specialty. Beer and wine. Moderate. V, MC, AE. 2000 Capitol Avenue. 442-8119.

Alhambra Fuel and Transportation — Range of lunch/dinner offerings in a bistro atmosphere with late-night dining. Popular with the Yuppie set. Moderate. V, MC (75). 1310 Alhambra Boulevard. 452-4624.

Celestin's — French-Caribbean specialties like shrimp creole and snapper calypso in a pastel setting. Moderate. V, MC, AE, Res. 2516 J Street. 444-2423.

China Camp — American food with an oriental twist. Lunch and dinner served amid a rustic decor. Owned by the Fat family. Moderate. V, MC, AE, Res. 1015 Front Street (Old Sacramento). 441-7966.

China Moon Cafe — Plain-spoken Cantonese fare, located in the heart of Sacramento's Chinese cultural center. Inexpensive. V, MC, Res. 425 J Street. 442-7711.

El Charro — An inelegant but reasonably authentic Mexican cafe with friendly service and a good selection of Mexican beer. Inexpensive. Cash only. 2019 Q Street. 446-7276.

524 — A hearty Mexican restaurant in a midtown barrio. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (50) 524 12th Street. 443-9473.

Fat City Bar & Grill — Tiffany lamps, polished brass, old oak tables and tourists. Another distillery owned by the city's Fat family. Daily specials. Moderate. V, MC, AE, Res. (60) 1001 Front Street. 446-6768.

Firehouse — Long considered one of Sacramento's more elegant restaurants, with Victorian Gold Rush decor that's sumptuous, and a chatty outdoor courtyard that's pleasant in the summer and fall. Continental-inspired fare. Expensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (120) 1112 Second Street, Old Sacramento. 442-4772.

Fish Emporium — Set in an old trolley car. Serves a variety of fresh seafood for lunch and dinner. Moderate to expensive. Does not accept reservations, thus can be crowded during lunch and early evening. 3800 J Street. Opening at new location in May. 2310 Fair Oaks Blvd. V, MC, AE, Res. 452-4611.

Fox & Goose — A spacious warehouse converted to a cheery English pub with draught ales and lagers, plus pasties and burnt cream desserts. Live music. A popular breakfast spot with the Capitol crowd. Moderate. Cash only. 1001 R Street. 443-8825.

Fuji Sukiyaki — A venerable and recently renovated Japanese restaurant with traditional setting and typical cuisine. Sushi bar. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, Res. (150) 2422 13th Street. 446-4135.

Harlow's — A moody midtown bar and restaurant with inventive veal dishes and nicely prepared pastas. Moderate. V, MC, AE, Res. 2712 J Street. 441-4693.

Joan Leineke's — An intimate cafe with gourmet specialties like patés, warm salads and thoughtful pastas. Lunch only. Moderate. V, MC, Res. 800 Alhambra Boulevard. 448-2761.

John Q's — This elegant, expensive, and critically noted restaurant alone offers a lofty view of the state Capitol. Located atop the Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn. Nightly entertainment. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, Res. (14) 300 J Street. 446-0100.

Jon Pierpoint Daley — An early-American style cafe that serves standard cuisine. Moderate. V, MC, AE, CB, DC, Res. 926 2nd Street (Old Sacramento). 446-7736.

Mandarin — A warm if rushed experience in local Szechuan and Hunan cooking. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (200) 1827 Broadway. 443-5052.

EATING & DRINKING

The Bull Market — Continental dining with flambee entrees and excellent desserts. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, Res. (120). 815 11th Street. 446-6757.

Cafe La Salle — Elegant and pricy continental fare in the heart of Old Sacramento. Moderate to expensive. 1028 2nd Street. Old Sacramento. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. 442-9000.

Chinois East/West — Euro-Chinese cuisine in an Orient-inspired art deco setting. Cafe offers Dim Sum and late night menu. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (40). 2232 Fair Oaks Blvd. 648-1961. (Opens March 27).

City Picnics — Tasty sandwiches etc. Boxed to go for the park or their alley patio. Inexpensive. 1215 K Street. 446-8932.

Crepe Daniel — Fine selection of freshly made crepes for a meal or late dessert. French pastries. 2326 J Street. Inexpensive. MC, V, AE. 446-6644.

Continued on next page

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

D.O. Mills — Expensive fare amid antiques and historic bank motif. 111 K Street, Old Sacramento. Moderate to expensive. MC, V, AE, CB, DC. 442-1866.

Earhart's Cafe and Gallery — Sandwiches and homemade soups in a friendly cafe/gallery. Features the work of local contemporary artists. Inexpensive. 1905 16th Street. 442-2481.

Formerly Fiasco — Wine and espresso bar. Daily food specials. 1802 L Street. 442-9463.

Indian Restaurant — Reasonably authentic, spicy Indian fare at moderate prices in modest surroundings. Moderate. 729 J Street. Cash only. 448-9046.

Kyoto — Range of tasty Japanese offerings in sedate and graceful setting. Small sushi bar. Inexpensive. 729 J Street. AE, MC, V, DC. 448-3570.

Luna's Cafe and Juice Bar — Healthful sandwiches, soups and salads. Also an espresso bar and wide variety of tasty, blended juice drinks. A very pleasant Latin American cafe atmosphere. Inexpensive. 1414 16th Street. 441-3931.

Mace's — Located in the exclusive Pavilions shopping complex, this popular restaurant serves seafood, steaks and poultry accompanied by an extensive wine list. Its rich decor is accented by a beautiful mahogany bar that pours only premium liquors. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. (40). 501 Pavilion Lane. 922-0222.

Melarkey's Place — Breakfast, lunch, and simple dinners in low-key atmosphere. Full bar. 1517 Broadway. Moderate. MC, V, AE. 448-2797.

Metro Bar & Grill — A pretty, subterranean cafe with daily lunch specials and some enticing after-work hors d'oeuvres. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. (65). 1225 K Street. 447-3837.

Mum's — Gourmet vegetarian fare in compact but cute setting. Inexpensive to moderate. 2968 Freeport Boulevard. MC, V. 444-3015.

Nicole's — Solid breakfasts, ample sandwiches and omelets, with artful nouvelle cuisine dishes at night. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. 2815 J Street. 441-7815.

Paragary's — Gourmet pizza and weekly Italian specials all prepared in a candid and classy atmosphere. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, Res. (50). 28th and N streets. 457-5737.

Pava's — Wholesome sandwiches, homemade soups and gourmet vegetarian specialties served in a peaceful continental-style cafe. Moderately priced. Popular on weekends for breakfast. 2330 K Street. 443-2397.

Pennisi's Cafe — A breakfast, lunch and early dinner spot two blocks from the Capitol. Serves from an eclectic menu that ranges from moussaka to fettucini Alfredo. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Reservations suggested, especially for lunch. 1030 J Street. 446-6988.

Posey's Cottage — A dining mainstay in the shadow of the Capitol, featuring prime rib and medium-rare gossip. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. (90). 1100 O Street. 444-6300.

Private Reserve — Cozy wine bar with California wines by the glass or bottle. Tasting program. Quiche, salads, and pâté. Also weekly specials. Inexpensive. V, MC. (40). 2326 Fair Oaks Blvd. 971-4672.

River City Ravioli — Homemade pastas, steak, quail and chicken in an open and fresh decor at reasonable prices. 1501 14th Street. Inexpensive. 442-8516.

Advertisement

AAA APPROVED

FORMERLY BEST WESTERN

MANSION VIEW LODGE

Down Town — Sacramento

"WE CARE FOR YOUR COST, COMFORT & CONVENIENCE"
"COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT RATES"

One block to auditorium and Music Circus. Four blocks to the Convention Center. Restaurant and airport service across the street. King or queen beds. All rooms have direct dial phones, air conditioning, color television. Free coffee in room.

711 – 16th Street (At 'H' Street)
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 443-6631

Advertisement

$22.50
per person/double occupancy
Government Rate

WILL TAKE THE BITE OUT OF HIGH LODGING COSTS!

Our conference center features a variety of meeting rooms designed to accommodate groups as large as 750 as well as small, intimate gatherings.

• Over 250 Rooms and Suites • Courtesy Transportation • Three Minutes to the Capitol, Downtown, Old Sacramento • Video Capabilities • Banquet • Restaurant • Lounge • Live Entertainment • Racquet and Fitness Club • Seven Tennis Courts • Six Racquetball Courts • Swimming Pool, Heated • Whirlpool • Sauna • Masseuse • Weight Room • 1.2-Mile Parcourse • Exercise Classes • Environmental Capsule

Hotel El Rancho
Resort/Conference Center
"For Fitness"

1029 W. Capitol Ave.
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 371-6731 or (800) 952-5566

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Rusty Duck — Overlooks the American River north of the city. Serves standard fare — including, of course, crispy duck. Moderate to expensive. Open for lunch and dinner, although can be crowded at the noon hour. V, MC, AE, DC, Res. (50). 500 Bercut Drive (Richards Boulevard off I-5). 441-1191.

Shanley's Bar & Grill — Irish-pub styled, steak sandwiches for lunch, with chili served until midnight. Inexpensive. V, MC. 427 Broadway. 442-4044. Also a second location with a full menu. 5700 Folsom Blvd. 451-1171.

Shot of Class — California style cooking in soaring and romantic art deco interior. Pianist at lunch. 1020 11th Street. Moderate. MC, V, AE. 447-5340.

Spaghetti Factory — Mass-produced spaghetti in former railroad passenger terminal. Usually crowded. Inexpensive. Cash only. (500) 1910 J Street. 443-2862.

Sturgeon II — Daily fresh fish offerings, a credible mushroom burger, tasty deep-fried calamari. Popular with the younger legislative staff. Moderate. V, MC. (30) 1704 Broadway. 441-4650.

Sushi Sei — Japanese cooking and sushi in bright, modern surroundings. Moderate. V, MC, Res. 2362 Fair Oaks Blvd. 971-1222.

Zito's — Northern Italian cooking. Features fresh pasta, mesquite-broiled fish, lamb and chicken in an elegant bistro atmosphere. Full bar. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC. Res. (30). 2384 Fair Oaks Blvd. 485-7100.

FINE DINING

Inland Fishmarket — Fresh fish prepared à la California cuisine style. Elegant atmosphere. Expensive. V, MC, AE, Res. 2362 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 486-3763.

Moveable Feast — Traditional French decor with choice selection of light meals and fish specials. Moderate. V, MC, Res. (16) 601 Munroe Street. 971-1677.

Mum's — Gourmet vegetarian fare, featuring soups, salads and weekly specials, in intimate atmosphere. Moderate. V, MC, Res. (30) 2968 Freeport Boulevard. 444-3015.

Toulouse Lautrec's — The city's crowning achievement in haute cuisine. Daily specials for lunch and dinner. Expensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (50). 2711 Fulton Avenue. 973-0403.

Wulff's — A French country inn atmosphere with traditional French dishes. Expensive. V, MC, AE, Res. 2333 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 922-8575.

QUICK BITES

Bagful of Bagels — Good selection of crisp bagels to go. 1607 10th Street. 446-6010.

Baker Boy — Coffee and donuts across from the Capitol. 1122 11th Street. 446-0247.

Chart Room — Breakfast or lunch atop a river barge with an eclectic crowd. Inexpensive. Cash only. County Road 136, Broderick. 371-0471.

Dannie's Barbecue — The best ribs in town. Inexpensive. Cash only. Take-outs. 4160 Stockton Boulevard. 736-3333.

deVille's Desserts — Espresso, sweets, an artful milieu. 2416 16th Street. 443-0656.

Jim-Denney's — A 10-seat lunch counter that's legend for its burgers. 816 12th Street. 443-9655.

Continued on next page

Advertisement

Capitol Lodging

$27 *Single or double occupancy* **$29**

SACRAMENTO CAPITOL WEST
817 West Capitol Ave.
(916) 371-6983

SACRAMENTO DOWNTOWN
1111 H Street (at 11th)
(916) 444-8880

Rates based on space availability, so reserve early. **Expires Dec. 31, 1986.** Not valid during Jazz Festival, Cal Expo, or in conjunction with any other offer.

Present this ad at check-in.

TRAVELODGE®

For reservations call direct or toll free:

800 255-3050

Advertisement

NOW OPEN

Relocating Executives To The Sacramento Area?

Relocation is tough enough without families being separated while you break in your newly moved employees — and help them find homes, too. So tell them to bring the family and put them up at The Residence Inn.

We're all suites, but our rates are about the same as a conventional hotel room. So we've got space enough for the whole family — and our fully appointed in-suite kitchens help you save on daily expenses, too.

Call us for a quote on extended term.

THE RESIDENCE INN®

1530 Howe Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95825

Call For Reservations: 916/920-9111.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

La Boulangerie — A fresh assortment of flaky croissants and French-roast coffee. 1400 J Street. 448-5233. 519 L Street. 444-9500.

Mansion Cellars — A convenient spot for a banquet; a quick stop for an interesting wine purchase. Moderate, V, MC, AE, DC, Res. (300) 1117 11th Street. 443-3518.

Pennisi's Deli — Good for cold cuts and hors d'oeuvres trays. 1216 J Street. 448-5610.

Ye Old Hot Dog — Two hot dog stands; 12th and L streets, across from the state Capitol, and 8th and I, across from the post office.

LEGISLATIVE HAUNTS

Brannan's Bar & Grill — San Francisco-styled with brass and dark wainscoting. Located across from Capitol. General lunch offerings with a busy happy hour. Moderate. V, MC, AE, CB, DC. 1117 11th Street. 443-2004.

The Broiler Steak House — A legislative luncheon haunt three blocks from the Capitol. Serves a famous steak sandwich. Lunch reservations suggested during the week. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC. (63). 1013 J Street. 444-3444.

David's Brass Rail — A small, shadowy bar and a popular Brown administration hangout. Less busy these days. Cash only. 1125 12th Street. 448-1965.

Eilish's — Reputedly a Republican watering hole. Inexpensive. V, MC, Res. (40). 1117 8th Street. 441-1221.

Frank Fat's — For 45 years the premier legislative and lobbyist gathering spot. Moderate. V, MC, AE, Res. (40). 806 L Street. 442-7092.

Good Gracious — Sandwich-and-soup shop with a Greek accent. Limited seating, although outdoor tables available during good weather. Cash only. 1307 18th Street. 442-6661.

Kagetsu — Inexpensive Japanese food, including specialties of sesame chicken and tempura. Open for lunch and dinner. Inexpensive. Cash only. Res. 1628 Broadway. 446-0984.

Torch Club — Offbeat and slightly disreputable. Most long nights end up here. Cash only. 1612 L Street. 443-2797.

The Virgin Sturgeon — Located on a Sacramento River barge. A famous lunch place and legislative watering hole. Inexpensive. V, MC. (20). 1517 Garden Highway. 921-2694.

Note: the state Capitol has two cafeterias which offer breakfast and lunch.

BREAKFAST

There are many reasons people are eating breakfast out these days.

Many people no longer desire to cook a morning meal.

With the physical fitness craze some restaurants are attracting people who used to skip breakfast but now consider it an important part of their diet.

Also many more business meetings are taking place over breakfast instead of lunch.

Here is how some downtown Sacramento restaurants are meeting the small yet growing trend of those who eat out:

Bagful of Bagels — Bagels, variety of cream cheeses. Opens 7 a.m. M-F, 8 a.m. weekends. 1607 10th near P. Cash only. 446-6010.

Baker Boy — Full breakfast, fresh baked danish and doughnuts. Opens 6:30 a.m. 1122 11th Street. Cash only. 446-0247.

Barnum's — Danish, doughnuts.

Advertisement

Want more information?

California's "political bible," *California Journal* has provided reliable, inside information on California politics, issues and personalities every month for 16 years.

Each issue provides in-depth coverage of major issues in the nation's largest state, what lawmakers in Sacramento are doing about those issues and analyses of the Why and How of current state affairs.

In addition to in-depth articles, the **JOURNAL's** regular features include:

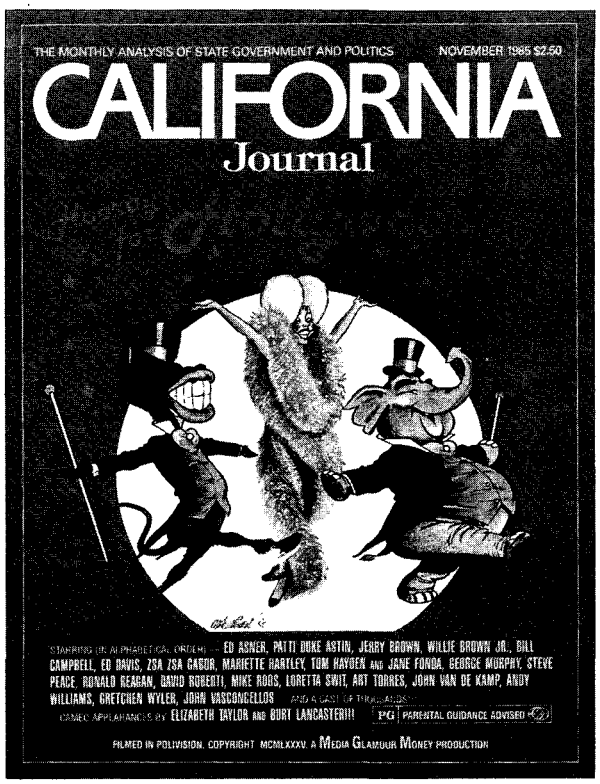
—Voting records of the Senate and Assembly;
—Report from our Washington correspondent;
—A monthly summary of events of political interest statewide;
—The popular Up Front collection of humor and gossip;
—Status of initiatives and referenda.

Your subscription also entitles you to receive special booklets at no extra charge, such as the annual Roster & Government Guide, Ballot Proposition Analyses, Budget Booklet, and others.

All of this is yours for only $24.95 per year, a saving of 16% off the cover price.

GUARANTEE: If you are not completely satisfied, you may cancel your subscription at any time and receive a *refund on the unmailed copies.*

Don't miss one more issue of the state's leading political publication. Call 916/444-2840 to order your subscription or write: California Journal, 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, CA 95814.



LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Opens 9 a.m. 916 Second, Old Sacramento. Cash only. 443-3138.

Burger King — Croissant sandwich, French toast, scrambled egg platters. 701 L Street. Opens 6 am and 910 K Street opens 7 a.m.

Carl's Jr. — Full breakfast. Opens 6 a.m. 594 Downtown Plaza.

City Picnics — Bran muffins, bagels, English muffins, doughnuts. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1215 K Street. Cash only. 446-8932.

Demetra Deli — Croissants, date-nut pastry. Opens 7 a.m. 1020 J Street. Cash only. 448-5394.

Denny's — Full breakfast. Open 24 hours. Third and J Street. V, MC. 443-1951.

Fox and Goose — Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. 10th and R Streets. Cash only. 443-8825.

Garden Court Cafe — English breakfast. Opens 7:30 a.m. weekdays, 9:30 a.m. Saturdays. 106 L, Old Sacramento. MC, V. 441-7630.

General Store — Cereal, danish. Opens 6 a.m. 556½ Downtown Plaza. Cash only. 446-3600.

Greenery — Full breakfast. Opens 6:30 a m. 300 J Street at Holiday Inn. V, MC, DC. 446-0100.

Harris & David — Continental breakfast. Opens 10 a.m. 600 K Street at Weinstock's. V, MC. 449-8888.

Hannibal's — Eggs on croissant, home-baked pastries. Three locations: 1204 J Street (447-7567) and 535 L Street (443-5767) and 903 8th near I Street (446-0967). Cafe opens 7:30 a.m. Cash only.

Jim-Denny's — Full breakfast. Opens 6am. 816 12th Street. Cash only. 443-9655.

La Boulangerie — Croissants. Opens Sat. at 7 a.m., Sun. at 8 a.m., 1400 J Street. Cash only. 448-5233.

Le Croissant — Croissants. Opens 7 a.m. 11th and P. Cash only. 448-4461.

The Limelight Cafe — Full breakfast. Opens 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat. 1014 Alhambra Blvd., MC, V. 446-2236.

McDonalds— Scrambled eggs, sausage, egg McMuffin with Canadian bacon, danish. Opens 6 a.m. 919 K Street.

New Palace Grill — Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. 1009 Eighth Street. Cash only. 442-9254.

Nicole's — Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. M-F, 9 a.m. weekends. 2815 J Street. V, MC, AE, DC. 441-7815.

O.B 2000 — Egg muffin, pancakes, eggs, danish and daily special. Opens 7:30. a.m. 1603 10th near P Street. Cash only. 442-1073.

Orange Julius — Doughnuts. Opens 9 a.m. 915 K Street and 580 Downtown Plaza.

Pava's — Full breakfast. Opens 8 am Mon.- Sat., Sun. 9 a.m. 2330 K Street, V, MC. 443-2397.

Pennisi's — Full breakfast. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1030 J Street. V, MC, AE. 446-6988.

Pepe's — Omelets, chicken or egg burritos, other breakfast specialties. Opens 7:30 a.m. 629 L Street. Cash only. 442-7159.

Que Pasta — (Formerly Auntie Pasta) Continental breakfast. Opens 8 a.m. 723 K Street. Cash only. 442-6602.

Rendy's Munchery — Homemade doughnuts and muffins. Opens 6 a.m. 722 K Street. Cash only. 444-7664.

Tootsie's — Breakfast sandwiches, take out. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1129 Eleventh Street. Cash only. 443-6494.

Tom's Coffee Shop — Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. 905 Eighth Street. Cash only. 447-2654.

Woolworth — Full breakfast. Opens 8:30 a.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. Saturdays. 1000 K Street. V, MC. 443-4454.

Advertisement

CLEAN, COOL, COMFORTABLE
COLOR TELEVISION
THIRTY FIVE LARGE UNITS
PHONES AND POOL
KING SIZE BEDS
WATERBEDS

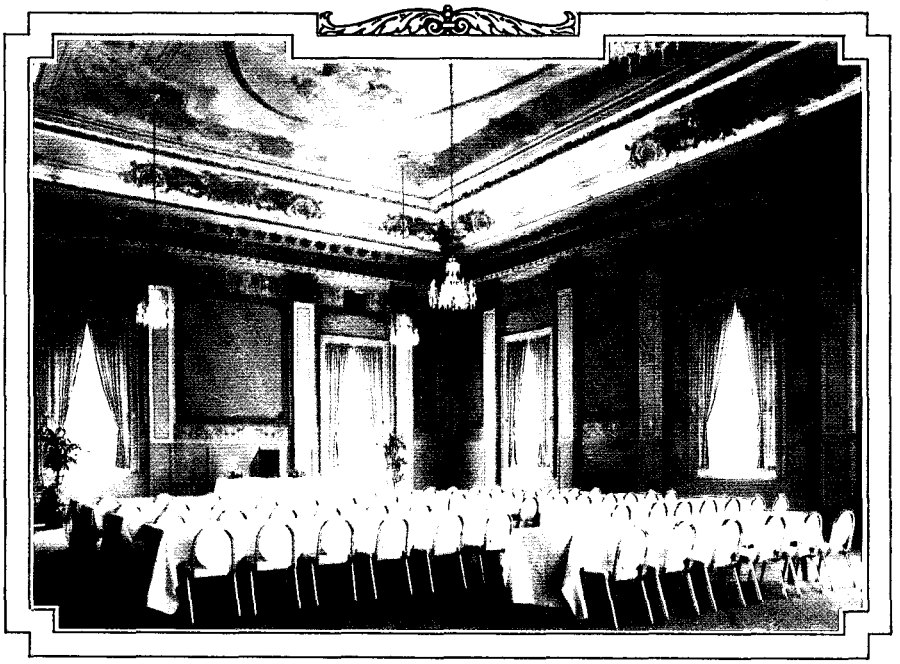
24 HR. RESTAURANT NEXT DOOR

ECHO LODGE MOTEL

1810 WEST CAPITOL
WEST SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA 95691
PHONE: (916) 371-5052

$24 PER NIGHT

Advertisement



Spectacular meeting facilities 3 blocks from the State Capitol building!

The capitol's most prestigeous meeting facility is also the most convenient, with beautiful meeting rooms accommodating 50 to 600 in Victorian splendor — and within easy walking distance of the State Capitol Building. Contact our professionals — we know how to make your meeting or reception a success!

Capitol Plaza Halls

1025 9th St, #201 / Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 443-4483

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

WE'VE LEGISLATED THE BEST BILL YOU'LL FIND IN CALIFORNIA!

If you're looking for quality, convenience and the best lodging value in town . . . you just found it!

Most of our Days Inn locations offer: ☐ contemporary restaurants ☐ Cocktail lounge or beer and wine menu ☐ Heated pools (some with jacuzzi!) ☐ Courtesy Airport shuttle at Airport locations ☐ Conference and Banquet facilities ☐ Free parking ☐ and always *Friendly, Attentive, Service*!

TWO SACRAMENTO LOCATIONS:

I-5 @ Richards Blvd.
(½ mile to State Capitol)

Hwy 50 @ Sunrise
(6 miles to State Capitol)

DAYS INN®

CONFERENCE AND BANQUET FACILITIES
SPECIAL GOVERNMENT RATES

Call 1-800-325-2525
For Reservations

A Corporate Sponsor of the California Senior Legislature

LICENSED TO CLASZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A rest home for politicians?

Some get away from it all; others wait for lightning to strike

By BOB SCHMIDT

It is not a secret, really, that California has a Board of Equalization. Voters, for example, see the board mentioned on their ballot every four years, note that they are in a board district, that there is an incumbent and, sometimes, a challenger or two. Sometimes, there's even a story in the newspaper about some action the board has taken.

But it is true most people don't know much about the board, who serves on it, or what they do.

That situation, however, may be changing.

There are a number of Los Angeles politicians who want to make people aware of the board this year, and who say they plan to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to persuade voters that the board not only is important but would be improved by their presence on it.

One of the candidates will give up a seat in the state Senate if he is elected. Another will have to surrender the job as assessor of the County of Los Angeles. Political observers in Los Angeles are busy checking out rumors of other important candidates for a state board that was described as recently as last June as "a political backwater, the kind of place in which political careers are spent, not begun" by Steve Lawrence, veteran Capitol reporter for the Associated Press, in an article for *California Journal*.

It can be quite a comfortable retirement home. Incumbents are rarely turned out of office, the salary by next year will be more than $80,000 per year, and there really isn't a lot of work.

But at first blush, the board should be attractive for those at the beginning of their political carrers as well. Board members, next to statewide office holders, have the largest constituency of any elected official in the state; each represents more than six million people. That's a step up for members of Congress, the state Senate, the Assembly or local officials.

And in California, where there is always an excess of politicians with ambition and a shortage of higher offices, it should not be surprising if at least one or two every few years thinks, maybe, that lightning will finally strike and lift a board member as high as — dare we think it? — the governor's office.

A backwater

Alas for those with ambition, it turns out that, of the 47 Californians who have served on the board since it was created in 1879, not one has been elected a U.S. senator, or governor or controller or any other statewide officer.

It turns out that the security of the post ends up being one of its drawbacks. In order to run for higher office — with the exception of a U. S. Senate seat every other term — a board member would have to give up his or her post on the board since elections for the board and other statewide offices are held in the same year. Board members in the past have settled for obscurity and a hefty retirement.

As a matter of unfortunate fact, in the 106-year history of the board, only once has a member commanded continuing newspaper attention, and that was 32 years ago when a series of criminal allegations surfaced against William Bonelli just as he sought a fifth four-year term. Bonelli was defeated and fled to Arizona and then to Mexico

Bob Schmidt is Capitol correspondent for the Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(where he died in 1970) to avoid being prosecuted.

It is, coincidentally, the seat Bonelli held, representing the Fourth District, that is attracting the excitement this year. And that excitement — such as it is in an election year dominated by a U.S. Senate race, a gubernatorial campaign, and the effort to unseat the chief justice of the California Supreme Court — is occurring only because Richard Nevins is retiring.

Back to the norm

Nevins has represented the district on the board since being elected in 1958, so he'll have served for 28 years when he finishes his final term. But he won't even be close to the longevity record. George Reilly retired in 1982 during his 44th year on the board, and Richard E. Collins retired in 1946 after serving 40 years, 30 of them as chairman.

But despite all that, the situation this year, when one of the four seats will be hotly contested, seems to be becoming the norm. In 1982, for example, Conway Collis, a young and admittedly politically ambitious Democrat, defeated a Republican assemblyman, William Ivers, in an expensive election that had, reportedly, drawn the temporary interest of Tom Hayden before he opted to run for the Assembly. And in 1978 Republican Ernest Dronenburg Jr. ousted incumbent Democrat Iris Sankey after a hard-fought campaign.

Dronenburg, like Collis, makes no secret that he'd some day like to climb another rung in the political ladder, but he acknowledged rather mournfully, "Some people believe the board is a stepping-stone to nowhere."

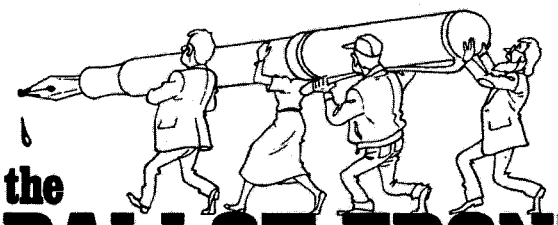
Nevertheless, both are running for re-election this year because, they say, "You never know."

"I've considered running for controller twice now," Dronenburg said. "I think it's normal to look for different, bigger challenges after being in office for awhile. Meanwhile, I'll be working hard, trying to do a credible job, because that's what people look for when they look for a candidate.

"I'm reluctant to talk about being ambitious because I don't want people to think I'm paying anything less than full attention to the job I have now," Collis said. "But, sure, being in politics is like being in business. If you do a good job, you hope to get promoted. I hope some day to get promoted."

The motives for the early front runners for Nevins' seat might be different, however.

Democratic State Senator Paul Carpenter of Cypress has announced his candidacy for the seat being vacated by



the BALLOT FRONT

A roundup of statewide initiative proposals. All statutes require 393,835 valid signatures; constitutional amendments require 630,136. In parentheses is the deadline for sponsors to submit signatures to county clerks, and the issue of California Journal *that contains a full explanation of each measure. (Regardless of the constitutional deadline, sponsors must submit signatures by April 18th for an initiative to be placed on the November 1986 ballot.)*

New in circulation:

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE — an initiative statute, sponsored by Adam Burton of Los Angeles, that would require that the rate charged a person for auto insurance be based solely on the applicant's driving record and vehicle type. The use of other factors such as race, age, sex, marital status or geographic location would be illegal. Insurance companies could charge no more than their lowest rate on January 1, 1985, and could raise rates annually only with approval of the Insurance Commissioner and based on proof that the increase is warranted. (June 26th)

SECOND DEGREE MURDER SENTENCES — an initiative statute, sponsored by James B. Roufs of San Luis Obispo, that would change the current 15-year prison term for second degree murder to "10, 13 or 20 years," with the maximum penalty given to drunk drivers who kill someone with a motor vehicle. (July 7th)

Continuing in circulation:

ABORTION — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Susan Sassone of Fountain Valley. (February 21st, December 1985)

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES, INDIVIDUAL PUBLIC CONTRACTORS — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Paul Gann of Carmichael. (April 14th, January 1986)

MALPRACTICE — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Dr. Russell S. Kussman of Los Angeles. (May 1st, January 1986)

OFFICAL STATE LANGUAGE — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Stanley Diamond, Carol Strayer and former U.S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco. (June 26th, February 1986)

FIREARMS — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Carl Murphy, Bernadine Smith and Richard Deming of Hanford. (June 26th, February 1986)

AIDS — an initiative statute, sponsored by Khushro Ghandi and Bruce Lutz of Los Angeles. (May 22nd, February 1986)

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Sterling Norris of Northridge. (May 19th, February 1986)

PESTICIDE DISCLOSURE — an initiative statute, sponsored by Robert Boesch of San Francisco. (May 19th, February 1986)

DEATH PENALTY — an initiative statute, sponsored by GOP Assemblyman Ross Johnson of Fullerton. (May 19th, February 1986)

TAXATION: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND DISTRICTS — an initiative statute, sponsored by Howard Jarvis of Los Angeles. (May 15th, February 1986)

TAXATION — an initiative constitutional amendment, also sponsored by Jarvis. (May 15th, February 1986)

Qualified for the June 1986 ballot:

TORT DAMAGES — If approved by voters during the June 1986 primary election, this initiative statute will reduce the "deep pockets" liability of state and local governments in injury cases by limiting non-economic awards (pain and suffering, as opposed to loss of wages or medical expenses) to each defendant's proportion of fault. Sponsored by Gene Livingston of Sacramento.

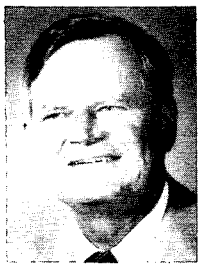
Source: Secretary of State March Fong Eu

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BENNETT

DRONENBURG

COLLIS


NEVINS

POPE

HOLDEN

CARPENTER

Nevins, as has Los Angeles County Assessor Alexander Pope. Former state Senator Nate Holden who has raised $132,000 this past year, is said to be a candidate, and at the time of this writing there is talk of a member of the Los Angeles City Council entering the race. Carpenter is 57; Pope and Holden are 56. For those three, membership on the board may be the last political job to which they aspire.

The district, embracing all of Los Angeles County except the Santa Monica-Malibu area, has a substantial Democratic voter-registration majority, so the winner of the June primary should be elected in November.

But the question is, why, suddenly, is the Board of Equalization, the "political backwater," becoming attractive to politicians?

"It's no mystery," said one long-time board staffer who preferred not to be identified. "For election after election, there was no open seat or no vulnerable candidate, and not many smart politicians saw any sense going after an incumbent entrenched in a job that wasn't all that attractive to begin with.

"But you can't really say the job is unattractive any more. It's a job that doesn't require the officeholder to work too hard -- there are a total of 73 meeting days scheduled for 1986 — and there are a lot of perks, and the member coming in will be paid $82,117 a year and get the same cost-of-living pay increase each year that state employees get."

Less work

Carpenter candidly admits that the lighter workload is one of the attractions of the job for him. "I have difficulty now cutting my work week to 70 hours," the senator said. "I probably make 100 round trips between Sacramento and Los Angeles each year. I'd like to cut that down, too."

But, he says, he sees the opportunity to perform an important public service. "One of the very real problems in California is the development of a large underground economy. People perceive the tax system as unfair, so they think the only thing they can do to cope with it is to cheat.

"I have some reform ideas in mind that I think will give the system credibility, and I think my legislative experience will be an asset. It's been 40 years or so since anyone on the board had legislative experience that could help him get bills passed."

The board has three main functions. It administers most of the state's tax programs (but not the income tax, which is handled by the Franchise Tax Board). It assesses property values for utilities and railroads. And it hears all tax appeals.

According to a history of the board, put out by the board itself in 1979, there have been more than 40 efforts to abolish, totally or partially, the board since 1929. A major modification of the board's responsibilities is expected to be made this year, too, says Walter Harvey, often a surrogate on the board for ex-officio member Ken Cory, the state controller.

But Nevins fiercely defends the board he is leaving.

"It's true that the board is the only elected tax board in the country," Nevins said, "but you just don't hear people say that California has a poorly run tax system. We do as good or better job as any tax agency in the country.

"Besides, if board members weren't elected then the members of whatever tax administration agency that was created would have to be appointed, and I don't see that the history of appointed executives, who stay in their jobs an average of two years each, is that good."

Collis, too, defends the elected board.

"The fact that board members are elected humanizes it," he said. "The California board is sort of like an ombudsman that taxpayers can go to — and about a third of the people I've talked to are correct in their disputes with the state, I've found. That differentiates it from the faceless bureaucracy people face when they have to deal with the Internal Revenue Service."

William Bennett, at 68 the oldest member of the board, enjoys being considered the least pretentious member. He raises no campaign funds, for instance, and plans to announce his reelection candidacy this year "in an old car in some parking lot somewhere."

"If Nevins ran, there'd be no contest," Bennett says. "But he's not, so what we're seeing is the spirit of American capitalism, good citizens trying to fulfill their duty to perform public service — at adequate compensation, of course."

Advertisement

"Until a public policy controversy has been put under the *National Journal's* high-powered microscope, the controversy has not been fully considered. Fortunately, *National Journal* is never late, and usually is prescient, in identifying the controversies that matter most."

George F. Will
Syndicated Columnist

National Journal

What the Leaders Read.

For a FREE copy of this week's issue, call Charles Post at (202) 857-1449.
1730 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Gann limit

The squeeze is on

By SUSAN YOACHUM

The good news is that inflation is down and the economy is up. It's also the bad news — if you're a state budget analyst.

Low inflation and a healthy economy have combined to push California perilously close to its constitutional spending limit. "That's why we have got in the pickle that we're in now," Legislative Analyst William Hamm mourned at a recent hearing on the proposed 1986-87 budget.

Until this year, the state's spending has been limited by only one thing — its revenues. The constitutional spending limit thought up by Paul Gann and approved by voters as Proposition 4 in 1979 was so small a part of the last few budget pictures that Gann briefing papers simply gathered dust on analysts' shelves. In 1982-83, when California was a whopping $3 billion under the Gann limit, it seemed the state might never have to worry about exceeding its legal spending limit.

This year, however, a strong economy drove tax revenues up at the same time that the Gann limit's other two determining factors — population growth and inflation — were held down. "The lines are crossing," said state Director of Finance Jesse Huff.

Huff, who works for Governor George Deukmejian, maintains that the governor's proposed 1986-87 budget is $100 million under the Gann limit. Hamm, who works for the Legislature, contends that the governor has overshot the mark by $238 million. But either of those numbers is just pocket change in a budget of $36.7 billion. No matter who is right, what seems clear is that California is entering, in Hamm's words, "a new era of state finances." In other words if state finance officials should discover an unexpected, extra $900 million in revenues this spring the way they did last spring, it appears that the state would be stuck with more money than it could legally spend.

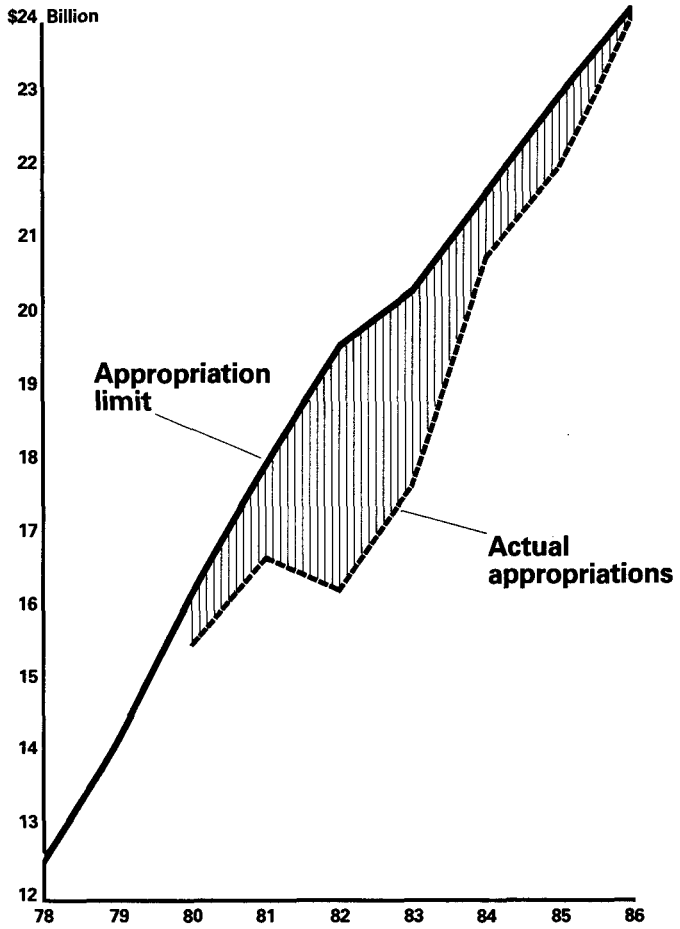
Remedies

The remedies for that situation range from a tax rebate during an election year to a funneling of extra cash to local governments which also have not exceeded their own Gann spending limits. Deukmejian, in fact, made headlines after his first press conference of the year when he alluded to the possibility of a tax rebate.

"If we get close to that limit, and if indeed there are then some additional unanticipated revenues," the governor said, "then we would have to consider returning those revenues because that's what the law provides."

As the revenue picture now stands, according to Hamm, the spending limit and the governor's proposed budget have left legislators with a far tougher choice. Almost every additional cent the Legislature hopes to spend will have to come out of either the $1.16 billion reserve the governor considers "prudent" for emergencies or out of a program Deukmejian already has funded. Deukmejian himself highlighted the problem in recent statements about the need to swap any additional education funding to decrease class size for a corresponding cut in other education programs.

Susan Yoachum is a Capitol reporter for the San Jose Mercury News.



"Now, the new reality that we are coming up against is the spending limit," Deukmejian said.

It's a reality that's pleasing to Deukmejian. From a political standpoint, Deukmejian must be happy with the budgetary squeeze the Gann limit is causing Democrats. This election year they will be hard-pressed to play a traditional game: adding popular programs to the state budget that the governor will then veto. Instead, this year if they want to add programs, they will also have to make cuts elsewhere — an activity that's not so popular. While these political changes may be the most visible part of the budget process, they represent a relatively modest portion of the overall document — at least in the eyes of Finance Director Huff.

In the meantime, Huff says that he is not too concerned about the Gann spending law's effect in the near future. "I don't see it as a factor that really shapes the 1986-87 budget at this time," Huff said of the Gann limit, which merited only one page in the governor's two-inch-thick budget document. "I think that the appropriations limit becomes a major factor in 1987-88. The controlling factor in 1986-87 will be our resources, not our spending limit."

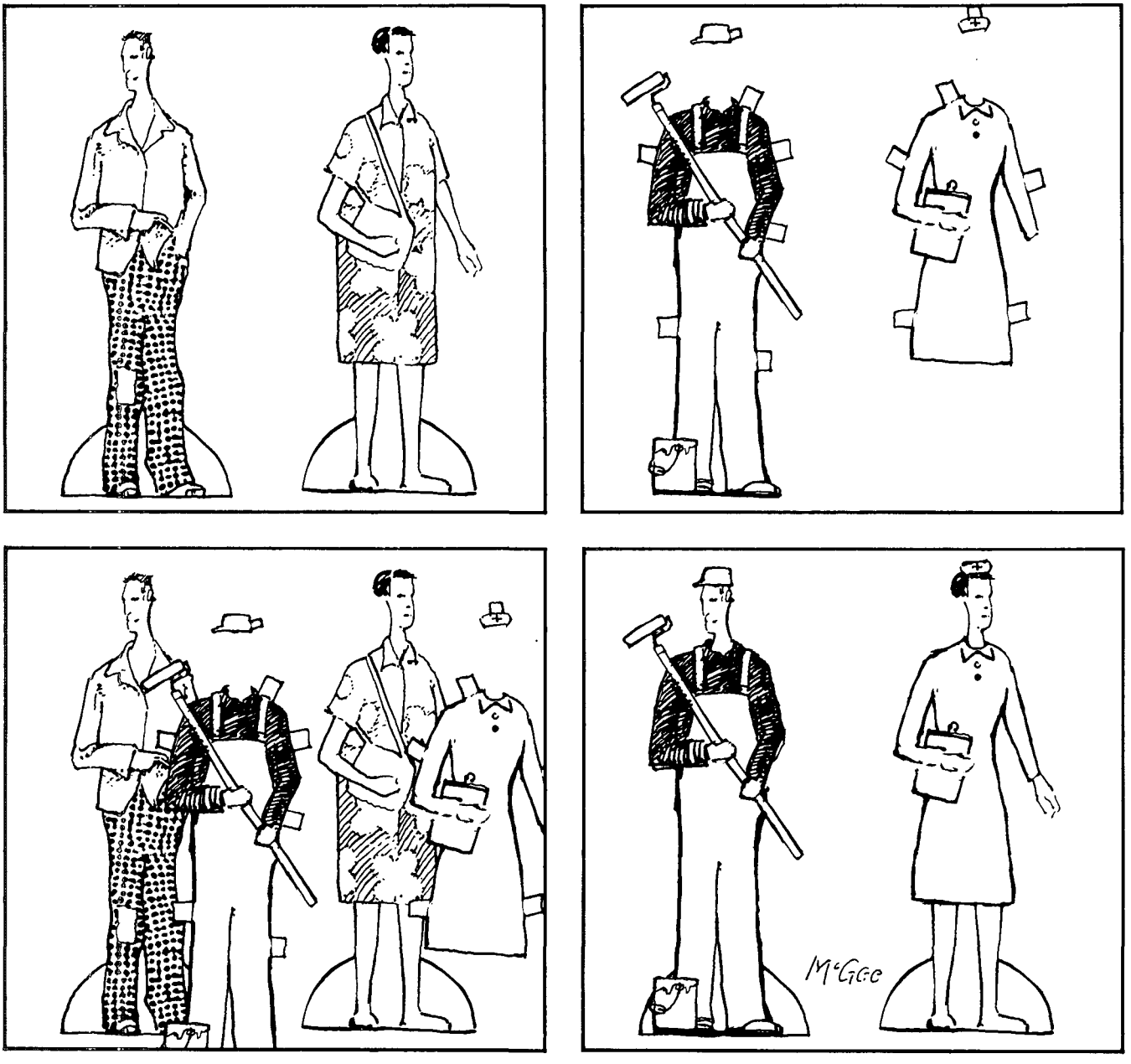
Thus with adoption of the 1986-87 budget still months away, perhaps the only certain bet is one expressed by the California Commission on State Finance's executive secretary, James E. Burton.

"The budget dance," said Burton, "is only beginning."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORKFARE

An unusual coalition comes up with an innovative plan



By VIC POLLARD

This July, California will launch the most ambitious social-reform program attempted in the United States since the 1960s. Its official title is Greater Avenues for Independence, or GAIN, an awkward handle that probably is destined for oblivion in favor of its more familiar generic name — workfare.

Whatever it's called, it represents the biggest single attack on the cycle of welfare dependency in the country. It will, for the first time in the nation's most populous state, require large numbers of welfare recipients to work as a condition for receiving their monthly checks. If they can't find jobs, they will at least have to enroll in job-training or educational programs and make a serious effort at looking for work. As a last resort, they can be employed by government agencies.

Most experts agree it is at least the most significant reform of California's $12 billion welfare program since the 1971 overhaul that former Governor Ronald Reagan claims as his biggest single achievement before reaching the White House. In short, its supporters say, it may well be the most important piece of work produced by California's public-policy makers in more than a decade.

"GAIN, in my view, represents the most hopeful, revolutionary welfare-re-

Vic Pollard is Capitol correspondent for Gannett News Services.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

form program in the country," said Democratic Assemblyman Art Agnos of San Francisco, a principal architect of the program along with David Swoap, former Health and Welfare Secretary for Governor George Deukmejian. "If this one doesn't succeed, nothing will."

A remarkable accomplishment

On the other hand, it could fall flat on its face, and there are plenty of critics predicting that it will. Its success depends on finding jobs for an estimated 175,000 welfare recipients in a state with an unemployment rate of more than 7 percent. But even that is deceptive. The program will be concentrated most heavily in poor rural and inner-city areas where joblessness regularly reaches 15 percent or more.

"In places where there are no real job prospects, welfare mothers will simply go home and have another baby," said Democratic state Senator Diane Watson, who represents one of those inner-city districts in Los Angeles. Watson and other critics also denounce the program as "forced labor."

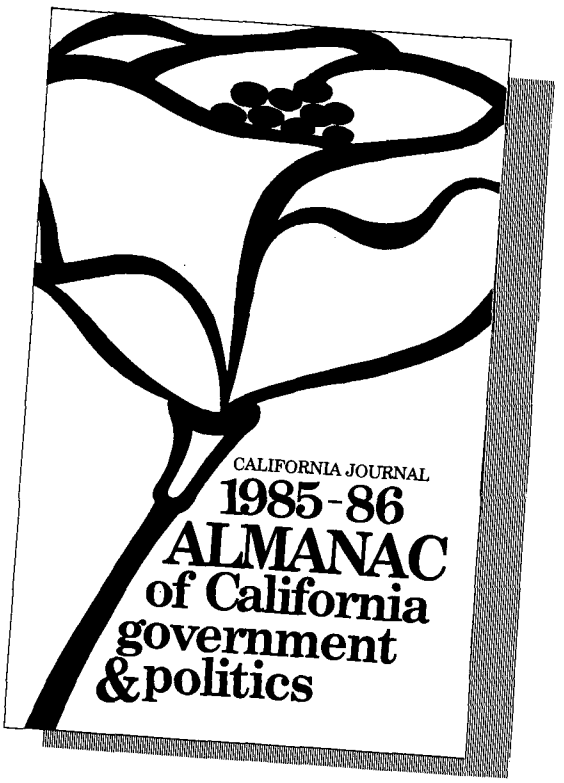
Nevertheless, the mere enactment of the program, in doubt until the final hours of the 1985 legislative session, was a remarkable political accomplishment. It came in the face of such apparently overwhelming odds that it left even many of its proponents surprised with their success. It required many of California's liberal Democratic lawmakers to drop their opposition to the work-for-welfare principle, long a touchstone of liberal ideology. And before it emerged from the Legislature, it required Governor Deukmejian and ultra-conservative Assembly Republicans to swallow hard and accept an accompanying $134 million-a-year child-care program not only for welfare recipients but also for the working poor. But in the end there were more than enough victories for both sides.

For Deukmejian, long an ardent supporter of workfare, it was the crowning legislative achievement of his first three years in office. Until then the Democratic-controlled Legislature had largely limited him to what he could accomplish with his veto pencil. Coincidentally or not, the workfare program will get under way with a major publicity campaign just when Deukmejian is cranking up his re-election drive in an expected rematch with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. Republican lawmakers were no less elated at passage of a program that many of them believe in passionately, and one that is popular with most voters.

For Democratic legislators and their leaders, the passage of workfare neutralizes a potentially dangerous campaign issue. In recent elections Republican challengers have turned up the volume of their attacks on Democratic incumbents for their failure to support workfare. But the Democrats' smiles at the workfare bill-signing ceremony had more to do with the child-care program and other concessions they had wrung from the governor in exchange for the program. Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti, who had watched similar "latchkey" child-care funding vetoed repeatedly by Deukmejian, says he's convinced it will have more lasting impact than the GAIN program.

Workfare is not a new concept. In fact

Advertisement



The new 1985-86 **Almanac of California Government and Politics** is a 172-page powerhouse packed with facts, figures and information on every aspect of California government and politics.

Included are:

- **biographies of all state elected and top appointed officials;**
- **detailed election results;**
- **executive branch organization and phone numbers;**
- **Senate and Assembly district maps;**
- **judicial organization and names;**
- **congressional biographies, district maps, etc.;**
- **state budget summaries;**
- **lists of lobbyists and press corps members;**
- **higher education leaders and colleges;**
- **population information for the state, cities and counties;**
- **and much, much more.**

This vital reference should be in every library and on the desk of every person interested in California's government, demography, institutions and politics.

The **Almanac** does not have a list of the state's best bargains, but if it did the **Almanac** itself would head the list. The **Almanac** costs only $5.95 plus 6 percent sales tax. And if you order 10 or more copies, the price is only $5.00 each, plus tax.

Orders must be prepaid by check, MasterCard or VISA number. Send orders to California Journal Press, 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, CA 95814.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SWOAP

AGNOS

KONNYU

former Governor Reagan tried with little success to implement a form of it along with his famous tightening of welfare eligibility standards. The cause was then taken up on the national level by President Richard Nixon. The result was the federal Work Incentive Program (WIN) which required recipients only to register with state employment offices and look for work. As president, Reagan renewed his call for a mandatory workfare program nationwide. Congress rejected that but in 1981 ended a ban on it and gave states broad authority to implement their own.

California is not the first state to do so. Over the last four years some welfare recipients in at least 23 states have been required to work, although most of the statewide programs are voluntary and do not technically qualify for the label "workfare." Just six other states have mandatory programs. Massachusetts has placed 20,000 welfare recipients in full or part-time jobs with a largely voluntary program. New York City is implementing a new mandatory program with job training, child care and subsidies for employers who hire welfare recipients. In fact California is jumping on a bandwagon being pulled along by a change in public attitudes toward welfare.

When modern welfare programs began in the 1930s, they were designed for people who were not expected to work, such as widows, wives of disabled workers and the blind and aged, said Dr. Judith Gueron, research director of Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of New York. But she added there has been a re-examination of the relationship between work and welfare in the last few decades because of the rising costs of the program and a decline in the expectation that all mothers with young children will stay at home.

Even if it is not first, California's program will be by far the largest and most expensive of the mandatory programs. It also will have the most elaborate network of support services such as child care, transportation, job training and education. GAIN will be "very tempting to other states," says Morton Sklar, former director of Jobs Watch, a group that monitors welfare policy.

Crumbling opposition

Hindsight shows that the opposition to workfare had been crumbling for some time, even among liberals in the California Legislature, but that was not at all clear in early 1985 when Republican Assemblyman Ernest Konnyu of Cupertino introduced the latest in his almost-annual series of workfare proposals. Konnyu is one of several lawmakers in both parties who had been hammering away at the issue for some time. On the Democratic side, state Senator John Garamendi of Walnut Grove had become most closely identified with the issue.

Each year, however, the legislative proposals had been torpedoed by Democratic liberals. Usually, death came in the Senate welfare committee, headed by Watson, or its counterpart in the Assembly, headed by Berkeley Democrat Tom Bates, an equally bitter opponent. In frustration Konnyu and other supporters in 1984 drafted a workfare initiative, but it failed to get enough signatures to qualify for the ballot.

But along the way, there occurred an almost unnoticed development which would later take on major importance. In 1982 San Diego County officials were granted legislative permission to start an experimental workfare program of their own. The San Diego program succeeded in getting hundreds of recipients into jobs and off welfare without sparking protests that the recipients were being abused (see "Workfare," *CJ*, July 1985). It helped overcome the resistance of many Democratic lawmakers and eventually became a model for part of the GAIN program.

In Sacramento a key turning point came in a chance hallway encounter

Advertisement

2nd Annual
Investments & Finance in
AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

May 5-7

at the University of California, Davis
Conference fee: $495
Call **800-752-0881**
UC Davis Extension

Presentations by research directors from ARCO, Calgene, DNAP, DuPont, MGI, Northrup, Rohm & Haas, Shell and Stauffer

Speakers include Mary Tanner, Shearson Lehman; David Thompson, Deloitte, Haskins; Dr. David Wheat, Arthur D. Little; Leib Orlanski and Henry Warren Shaeffer, attorneys

Featured speakers: Dr. Melvin Calvin, Nobel Laureate and Dr. Constantine A. Rebeiz, University of Illinois

Sp86#305

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

early in the year between Agnos and Swoap. Agnos is a certified liberal who had opposed the previous workfare bills but insisted he was not against the concept. Swoap, who has since left the Deukmejian administration, came to Sacramento after serving as President Reagan's undersecretary of the Health and Human Services Department, where he was a diehard workfare proponent. Each challenged the other to come up with a workfare plan he liked.

But the most significant event was a March study tour of workfare programs in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and West Virginia by Agnos, Swoap, Carl Williams (the administration's top lobbyist on the issue) and others. By all accounts, the trip not only was an educational experience, it opened the way for communication between people initially inclined to mistrust each other.

The men spent hours and hours talking with each other in airports, restaurants and hotel rooms not only about workfare but about themselves and their views of life. "It was one of the most unique experiences of my political life," Agnos said later. "It was like a retreat."

There followed a marathon series of meetings and negotiations between Agnos and other Democratic leaders, Republican lawmakers and administration officials. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, long a workfare opponent, finally gave his assent, and by mid-July the key players called a Capitol press conference to announce bi-partisan agreement on the terms of a bill. However reluctantly, Garamendi agreed to relinquish his position as the lead Democrat on workfare. Konnyu and Agnos became the principal co-authors of the bill, AB2580.

The program

The program would be aimed at about a third of the half-million people who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children, mainly men in two-parent households and single mothers with children over six. Each participant will begin with a thorough assessment of his or her work experience, their skills and education and any remedial education and job training they need. Each will get help looking for a job, but those who don't find one right away will move into the second phase of the program.

That's the one drafted by Democrats and which Agnos calls the "heart and soul" of the program. It offers a choice of six programs to help people get the training and experience they need to find work that matches the skills of the individual and the current demands of the labor market. It could mean a three-month job in a child-care center for a mother who has never held a job, or it could mean the two years of college, with books and child care provided, that a divorced mother needs to become a nurse.

The last phase is workfare proper, the portion sought by Republicans, for the estimated 20 percent of the recipients who are expected to be unable to find work after the first two phases. They'll spend another three months looking for work and then up to a year working in the public sector or for a nonprofit enterprise.

Those who refuse to participate in the program or fail to comply with its terms face the possibility of having their money managed for them by a third party. However, there is also a built-in arbitration provision for those who object to the individual programs laid out for them under the program.

Administration officials estimate the program will cost $15.8 million in its first year, climbing to $158 million when it is fully implemented after three years. Half of that will come from the state budget and half from federal welfare funds. However, they also believe it will more than pay for itself by getting a larger percentage of recipients off welfare.

The announcement of the compromise was not the end of the battle, however. The proposal still had to run the gauntlet of the Bates and Watson committees and a barrage of bitter criticism from union lobbyists, welfare activists and civil-rights groups. Typical was the argument of Andy Baron of the Association of Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees. "Workfare people don't have the rights of workers," he said. "It's almost a slave labor force."

But by the final two weeks of the session, most Democrats had come around, including some of the black and Hispanic lawmakers. "This is a real, honest chance for poor women to gain the skills so they can go out and get jobs," said Democratic Assemblywoman Gloria Molina of Los Angeles during the Assembly floor debate.

The major remaining roadblock was Senator Roberti who was insisting first on passage of a new program of child care not only for welfare recipients, but also for "latchkey" children of the working poor who are often left at home alone during the day and after school. His plan had been vetoed repeatedly by Deukmejian as too costly. In frantic negotiations the administration finally agreed to Roberti's demand to link workfare with child care, despite Deukmejian's intense dislike for political horsetrading.

The final snag came when Assembly Republican Leader Pat Nolan and other members of his caucus learned of the full cost of the child-care provisions. That resulted in a hallway shouting match between Nolan and Donna Brownsey, Roberti's legislative aide, but administration officials quickly convinced Nolan that they had gone too far down the road to turn back.

With the governor's signature on the bill, the Department of Social Services has gone into a full-court press to implement the program and make it a success. Under Deputy Director Carl Williams, the department has set up a New Employment Programs Branch headed by Joseph Munso, to administer the program. In addition to drafting the basic regulations the branch is also planning a major publicity blitz, complete with television and radio ads, to market the program.

Sometime during the next two years, each county will be required to submit an implementation plan. The first applications are expected to include San Diego as well as members of a consortium of nine San Joaquin Valley counties, which were already working on a San Diego-style workfare plan of their own before the statewide program was passed.

Munso is ebullient about the prospects. "We think the jobs will be there," he says.

Most county welfare directors, who will be the front-line commanders in the war on welfare dependency, are delighted with the program. But they have no illusions about being able to put every eligible applicant to work right away. "There probably are not going to be enough jobs in the community," says Mehl Simmons, welfare chief in Tulare County which has towns with 18 percent unemployment. "This bill is not going to solve all the problems of the economic system. It's not a panacea.

"But what we are going to do," he adds, "is give these people the training and education and all the other help they need and provide them with the opportunity to become competitive in the job market."

Simmons and other supporters of the program believe it is a giant step forward. "This program does something no other welfare reform has ever done," Simmons says. "Most other programs have been guilty of 'creaming,' putting most of the resources into finding jobs for the 20 percent of the people who are easiest to place, people who were probably going to find jobs on their own, so the program would look good. This program puts most of its resources into the people who are the hardest to place, the people who need it the most."

In other words, concludes UC Berkeley Professor David Kirp, "It is that rarest of political acts — a genuinely radical piece of social engineering that just might work."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GARY HART IN CALIFORNIA

Mining the Mother Lode

By DAN MEYERS

Last summer a six-page newsletter was mailed to members of a group called "California Democrats for New Leadership," self-described party activists "seeking to broaden the base of the party in this state."

"Say hello to CDNL," the headline read. It might as well have said, "Say hello to the 1988 presidential election," for this group not only has a goal for the Democratic Party, it has a candidate.

Here's a hint. The picture of U.S. Senator Gary W. Hart of Colorado appears three times in the pamphlet. And a page is devoted to a Hart speech titled "True Patriotism," which happens to be the theme of the presidential campaign Hart has yet to announce.

Like it or not, the 1988 presidential campaign is underway and Hart, like any other candidate who can count delegates and electoral votes, already is courting California, where he's had good fortune before. It was nearly two years ago that Hart, his hopes for the Democratic nomination dimming, nevertheless captured the California presidential primary. That win, a blow to Walter Mondale, was too-little, too-late for Hart. Mondale claimed the nomination in San Francisco — and proceeded to lose 49 states, including California by 1.5 million votes.

Since Teddy Kennedy benched himself in December, Hart has been considered the front-runner for 1988, a view reinforced by Hart's decision in early January to forego a third Senate term. Despite his past success in California, Hart said a so-called "western strategy," which some advisors want him to adopt, wouldn't work. "I don't think you're ever going to win national office by focusing on one region," Hart said in an interview. "You have to have a message that appeals in New England, the South and the West, equally vigorously."

Key states such as California will merit more attention, Hart said, "but you don't change your message. And that's where people make mistakes. They say, 'We're going to have a strategy for California, therefore let's have the candidate say 'x.' It doesn't work."

A former Sacramento correspondent for the San Jose Mercury News, *Dan Meyers is now based in the Pennsylvania capital, Harrisburg, for the* Philadelphia Inquirer.

Through the CDNL, Hart has kept alive a campaign organization in California. "It is not a Gary Hart organization," said co-founder John Emerson, the Los Angeles attorney who was Hart's 1984 state co-chair. Yet its core is made up of Hart supporters who tend to be young people favorably disposed toward brie and chablis. Emerson also talks about wooing to the Hart camp a segment of the population he calls "Springsteeners" who, like their rock-and-roll namesake, presumably are more the Cheez-Whiz-and-Bud bunch.

Mewing

Such younger voters were supposed to have sat up and roared in 1984. They mewed.

"Eighty-four should have been a future-past year," Hart said. "It really wasn't. We're still stuck with the problems of how to get this party into the future, in terms of themes, in terms of leaders, and in terms of policies and programs."

Hart has some obvious thoughts about which leaders. In the theme, program and policy department, with Mondale's taunt "Where's the beef?" still ringing in his ears, Hart also has been busy. His response is a barrel-chested ethic titled "True Patriotism."

This is "investing in the minds and infrastructure of the country," Hart said. "Pulling together for some common goals of a modernized economy, increased trade, better education system, cleaning up toxic-waste dumps, making this a better country." It also includes mandatory national service, military or not, for men and women.

"We weren't just sculling around for a phrase," Hart said. "I thought a lot about it. And I say genuine patriotism to contrast with the kind of superficial flag-waving of this administration and the more materialistic approach to what it means to be an American."

Some other Hart proposals of interest to Californians:

A $10-a-barrel fee on imported oil to spur domestic energy production. Some of the revenue would help the poor pay their higher energy bills. Hart's plan would increase pressure to find oil, a touchy subject with the many California voters who oppose off-shore drilling.

"You can always find some group or region that doesn't like something," Hart said. "We can produce enough energy on-shore to not require a substantial increase in off-shore drilling." Substantial increase? "Well, or any increase. I am not for off-shore drilling that damages the environment."

Private industry, schools and government would jointly promote education in science, engineering and technical fields, under another Hart initiative. Hart cites the Silicon Valley as a place this approach has succeeded. Workers and employers would contribute to a job-retraining fund for people who were laid off, under another Hart proposal.

Hart would improve American industrial competitiveness by bringing "management, workers and capital together and modernize by consent, not by confrontation and conflict." Workers would condition wages on company profits, in exchange for long-term job guarantees.

In Democratic politics Hart would reduce the role of interest groups such as labor, blacks, Hispanics, and gays, and emphasize overall party goals. "Constituent groups began to demand increasingly that the party adhere to their agendas," Hart said. "That's where we got off the track."

Many things could trip Hart up, including the scrutiny of his ideas and personality that comes with front-runner status. Failure of confidence, however, is unlikely to trouble Hart, who says that in California, if he had faced Reagan in November of '84, "I think I would have run a very close race out there."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE TOWE

State governmen

By AN

And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech.
—Genesis II.1

There once was a time when it was easy for state agencies to get telephones. There was one place to call, one company to deal with. But with the breakup of AT&T, the state's bureaucrats have had to figure things out for themselves. It hasn't been easy.

California state government is Pacific Bell's largest customer, spending anywhere from $230 to $250 million annually on telecommunications' costs and utilizing some 205,000 telephones. Lines can now be used for sending computer data and pictures as well as for voices. The choices are staggering, and decisions are easy to put off. After all, the old phones still work, don't they, so what's the problem?

According to critics ranging from the Little Hoover Commission to some of the state's own bureaucrats charged with buying new telephones, the problems are manifold, and the cost of *not* solving them could run to millions of dollars a year.

Responsibilities for planning and implementing telecommunications needs for the state are split between two departments — General Services' Office of Telecommunications, which consults departments on telecommunications needs and operates the state's telephone network, and the Department of Finance's Office of Information Technology, which rides herd on expenses associated with new technology and directs overall policy. Despite administration efforts to clarify roles, there has been confusion over which office is actually in control. There also are widespread charges that understaffing in both offices and turf battles between the two have kept projects from moving efficiently.

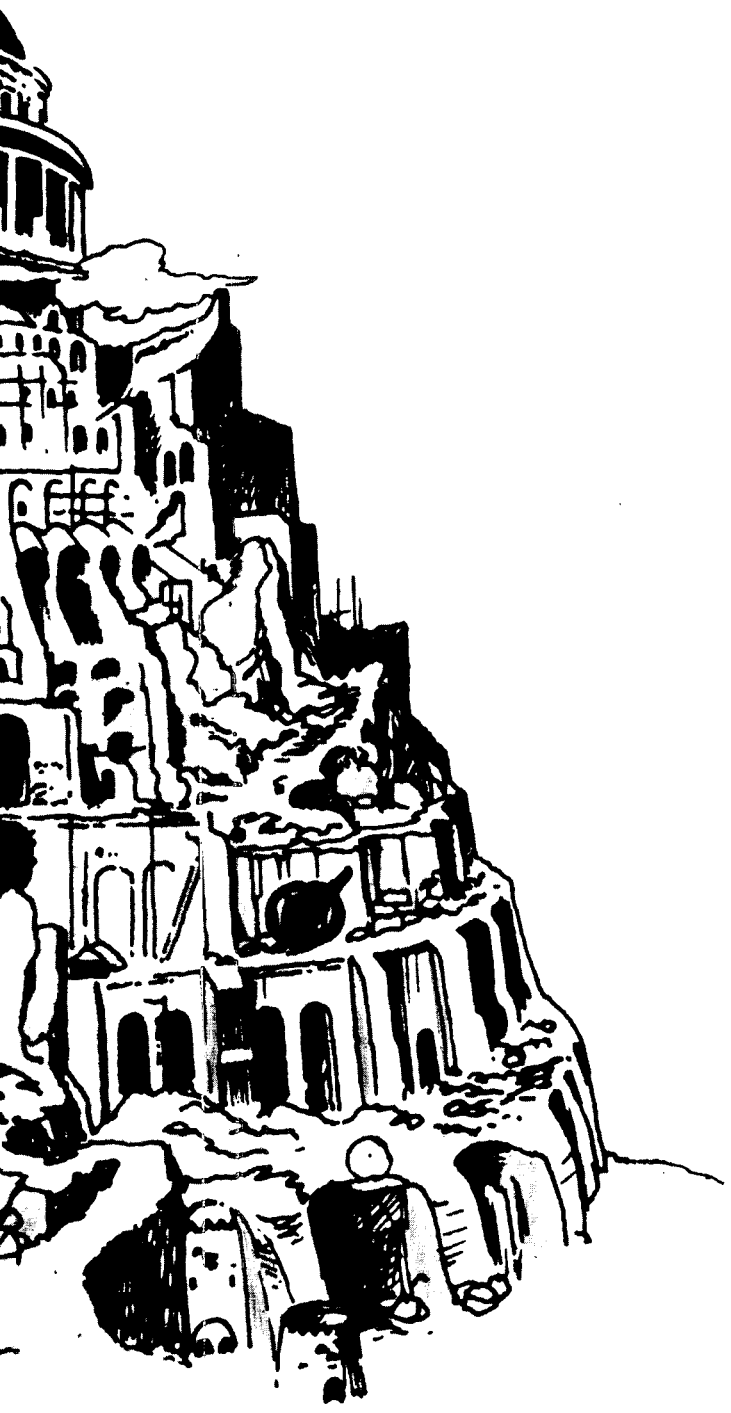
Nobody in state government knows exactly how many telephones are used by government employees. When AT&T ran the show, state officials saw no need to take an inventory. Nor does anybody have an exact figure on what the state spends for telecommunications — different departments budget the costs of telephone equipment rentals, data transmission costs and phone bills separately.

The administration claims telecommunications cost the state about $130 million a year, with bills rising some 20 percent annually with the increased use of computer-related communications. The auditor general, however, estimated last year that the state could be underestimating these costs by as much as 50 percent.

As of the end of 1985 the Department of General Services had not completed a survey of all state departments to find out their telecommunications needs. The department wrote

Ann Bancroft is a freelance writer from Sacramento.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



OF BABEL

munications woes

CROFT

in a response to the Little Hoover Commission last September that a needs analysis of major departments was being conducted by a consultant firm hired by Pacific Bell (a company with a clear vested interest in state contracts). "That report . . . will form the basis of discussion to upgrade needs statements on a continuing basis," according to the response document.

In the absence of a more coordinated approach some state departments have gone ahead and established their own systems. As a result, some offices have state-of-the-art telephone and data transmission systems, while other still have leased rotary dial phones — and not all of the new systems are "compatible."

Administration officials contend that, despite legislative setbacks, the state is moving prudently and competently into the ever-more-complicated information age.

"I sometimes have the feeling that telecommunications has been elevated to this monstrous function and process disproportionate to its importance," said Steve Kolodney, director of the Office of Information Technology. "In many senses, telecommunications is the plumbing of information technology — a relatively small support activity within the context of information technology."

A snail's pace

Compared to the private sector, the state may be planning and constructing its high-tech "plumbing" system at a disorganized snail's pace, but, Kolodney said, "It's a lot easier to organize a company that produces hubcaps than a state government that does everything for everybody."

Kolodney's observations counter a 239-page report issued last April by the Little Hoover Commission, which excoriated the administration's handling of telecommunications. The report concluded that because of its fragmented approach, the state is woefully unprepared to cope with the three complex components of the "Information Age" — divestiture, deregulation and new technology. Organization of telecommunications responsibilities in the state, the commission found, was "complex, inefficient and counterproductive," and the responsible departments were overburdened and lacked technically qualified experts.

Allan Tolman, deputy director of the Department of General Services and chief of its Office of Telecommunications, challenged the report as "biased and unfair" because the report's author, Joel Kugelmass, lost his job as chief of the Public Broadcasting Commission after Deukmejian budget cuts in 1983.

The commission's most controversial conclusion was that, by creating a separate Department of Telecommunications and Information Technology, California could save at least

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$50 million a year. The figure was arrived at by an extrapolation of the average 20 percent cost savings realized by large private sector firms.

"Baloney," responded Tolman. "Nowhere is it documented how the state could save that much. First of all, that (savings projection) assumes the state, like most of private industry, brought to divestiture no telecommunications organization at all, when for 20 years, we've had a very sophisticated system."

Furthermore, Tolman added, "There's nothing that a (new or reorganized) department would do that we're not now doing. In fact, based on the philosophy that government's not going to grow, we would have to sacrifice key people (now working on telecommunications projects) for administration" of the department.

"Right now," Tolman said with a hint of defiance, "the state's own telephone network is as state-of-the-art a network as is found anywhere in the United States. Anywhere."

An extensive program

Late last year General Services designed an extensive program for training state employees — from low-level civil servants to senior executives — in telecommunications seminars taught by private sector experts. Since both staffing limits and relatively low state salaries make it virtually impossible for agencies to attract high-tech experts to help with telecommunications problems, administration officials acknowledge such a program is sorely needed.

The administration's policy is to allow each department to determine its own telecommunications needs, then plan a system for "hooking up" to a shared, statewide telecommunications network that is capable of handling voice, data and video traffic. "We do not try to suggest to Caltrans or any other agency just what their major problems are, (or) what the technological solutions to them might be," Kolodney said.

The problem with that approach, critics say, is that the state may be missing out on some cost savings through bulk equipment purchases, and that incompatible systems are developing. Departments that already have telecommunications expertise and enough money in their equipment budgets are going ahead with their own systems, while those who don't are still struggling to get rid of their rotary dial phones.

At the Department of Water Resources, for instance, plans are underway to lay a fibre-optic cable along the length of the California Water Project — a $12 million project provided to the state at no cost by MCI in return for access to the state-owned right-of-way. When completed, the system will transmit light impulses down the length of the California aqueduct to instantly signal computers when to open gates and operate pumps that control the flow of water down the canal. The fiber-optic technology is also capable of sending voice, data and even video messages, and could do so for dozens of state agencies.

According to Water Resources' chief of telecommunications, Arch Noriega, "We had this opportunity presented to us, and needed to move on it. General Services is trying to do the best it can, but they're just shorthanded. We just

Advertisement

REACH THE LEADERS

Each month **54,000** Californians read *California Journal.* These **54,000** *California Journal* readers comprise the political and community leadership of our State.

Each year these **54,000** *California Journal* readers spend a lot of time in Sacramento shaping State and local policy and State and local budgets.

Each fiscal year, these **54,000** *California Journal* readers make decisions affecting over $100 billion dollars spent by State, County and local government on Transportation, Education, Health, Law Enforcement, Social Programs, Office Automation, Facility Construction, Forests, Banks, Energy, Libraries and Water.

California Journal offers marketing and strategic advertisers the unique opportunity to influence the people who decide how this money is spent and how these policies are set.

California Journal, where **54,000** Californians turn for political insight every month.

For further information on advertising in *California Journal* call Colt Stewart at (916) 442-2284.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

couldn't get anywhere with it, so here we are moving on our own."

On the flip side, the Board of Equalization is painstakingly getting around to turning in some 800 leased rotary dial telephones and buying touch-tone instruments — a process that the board's telecommunications manager, accountant Peter Grassi, estimates will take from five to seven years. "State of the art is definitely the way to go, but when you don't have the funding, what do you do?" asks Grassi.

The issue of creating a new state department charged with managing technology and telecommunications has been around since 1974, when a joint legislative committee recommended that a separate agency be established to develop a comprehensive plan for the state's use of burgeoning cable and satellite technologies.

In 1982 a California Information Technology Advisory Board study determined it "urgent" for the state to plan for meeting changing telecommunications needs in a cost-effective and efficient manner. The following year, the legislative analyst found that planning in the area was "fragmented" and recommended that the state consolidate its policy-making authority and related operations in telecommunications.

In 1984 the Deukmejian administration released its "Telecommunications Strategy for State Government," a 49-page document that set forth plans for creating a statewide digital (capable of transmitting voice, data and video) long-distance telecommunications network, building a network control center and purchasing telephone equipment leased from AT&T. (At the end of 1985 more than half of the state's telephones — most of them old rotary dial instruments — were still being leased from AT&T, while leasing costs continued to rise).

The administration plan said agencies should prepare for new telecommunications responsibilities but did not define how the agencies should prepare themselves. The strategy carried with it an $18.2 million budget request that was killed in the Legislature. Administration officials complain that the money was withheld out of political pique, because Deukmejian refused to support a controversial measure by Senator Alfred Alquist, a San Jose Democrat, to create CalCom, a quasi-governmental entity that would plan for economical use of telecommunications by the public sector.

Democrats claim the administration didn't get its funding because the proposal wasn't submitted until April and committees didn't have enough time to fully consider the proposed long-distance network. If only the $18.2 million had been provided, Tolman said, the state would be much farther along in its telecommunications planning, particularly in its ability to buy leased equipment.

Last year Los Angeles Assemblywoman Gwen Moore, a Democrat, introduced a bill (AB808) that would combine the policy functions now under the Department of Finance and the program responsibilities now handled by General Services into a new department of telecommunications and information resources. The measure whisked through the Legislature with a vote of 37-0 in the Senate and 51-25 in the Assembly but was put into conference during the interim recess because of the administration's opposition. The administration opposes the establishment of any new state agency, even if the new agency would essentially be the consolidation of two departments.

State and Consumer Services Agency Secretary Shirley Chilton explained, "The administration feels that having a separate department would not be cost-efficient because the activities that each are performing are being adequately addressed." Chilton acknowledged that there were conflicts between the agencies over their separate responsibilities "in the past," but insisted "there are not anymore."

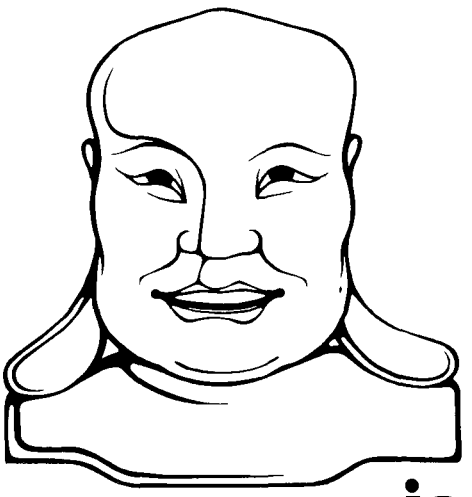
Meanwhile, the state's lurch into 21st Century communication is a piecemeal affair.

Advertisement

VICE PRESIDENT
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS

Financial trade association in Los Angeles area needs VP to develop and implement effective advocacy, PAC and communications/PR programs. Position requires strong leadership, management and communications skills, ability to work effectively with many groups, and willingness to travel. Resumé with salary history to: J. Pomeroy, 2350 S. Garey Ave., Pomona, CA 91766-5898.

Advertisement



FRANK FAT'S

806 L STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
(916) 442-7092

Lunch—Monday through Friday
Dinner—Nightly, including Sundays

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ROLL CALL

ASSEMBLY

SOUTH AFRICA

AB 134 (Maxine Waters) Forbids state government investments in companies that do business with South Africa. AB134 is similar to Waters' 1985 bill that was vetoed by Governor Deukmejian and is part of a nationwide effort to force the South African government to end its policy of apartheid. Passed January 30th, 44-32.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Agnos, Areais, Bane, Bates, Bronzan, Willie Brown, Calderon, Campbell, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Connelly, Cortese, Costa, Davis, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Floyd, Hannigan, Harris, Hauser, Hayden, Hughes, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Killea, Klehs, Margolin, Molina, Moore, O'Connell, Papan, Peace, Robinson, Roos, Sher, Tanner, Tucker, Vasconcellos, Vicencia, Maxine Waters, Norman Waters.

REPUBLICANS FOR: None.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: McAlister.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Allen, Bader, Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Ferguson, Filante, Frizzelle, Grisham, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, La Follette, Lancaster, Leonard, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Sebastiani, Statham, Stirling, Wright, Wyman.

NOT VOTING: Alatorre (D), Duffy (D), Frazee (R), Herger (R).

STATE BAR

SB 405 (Lockyer) Retains the basic State Bar membership fee for 1986 for active members of the Bar at the same rates applicable for 1985, except as adjusted for the cost of living. Passed January 27th, 65-7.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Agnos, Areias, Bane, Bates, Willie Brown, Calderon, Campbell, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Connelly, Cortese, Costa, Davis, Duffy, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Hannigan, Harris, Hauser, Hayden, Hughes, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Killea, Klehs, Margolin, McAlister, Molina, O'Connell, Papan, Peace, Robinson, Roos, Sher, Tanner, Tucker, Maxine Waters, Norman Waters.

REPUBLICANS FOR: Bader, Ferguson, Filante, Frazee, Frizzelle, Grisham, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, La Follette, Lancaster, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Statham, Stirling, Wright, Wyman.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: None

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Leonard, Lewis, Sebastiani.

NOT VOTING: Alatorre (D), Allen (R), Bronzan (D), Floyd (D), Herger (R), Moore (D), Vasconcellos (D), Vicencia (D).

TOXICS

SB 1048 (Torres) The Democrats' alternative to Governor Deukmejian's plan to reorganize hazardous waste programs in California would consolidate the toxic programs of a dozen state departments into one "super agency" and create a new California Waste Commission to oversee the agency and set strict conflict-of-interest rules. Opponents charge that Democratic lawmakers reneged last year on a compromise reached on a reorganization proposal submitted by Deukmejian. Passed February 6th, 45-26. Vetoed by the governor February 8th.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Areias, Bane, Bates, Bronzan, Willie Brown, Calderon, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Connelly, Cortese, Costa, Davis, Duffy, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Floyd, Hannigan, Harris, Hauser, Hayden, Hughes, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Killea, Klehs, Margolin, McAlister, Molina, Moore, O'Connell, Papan, Peace, Robinson, Roos, Sher, Tanner, Tucker, Vasconcellos, Vicencia, Maxine Waters, Norman Waters.

REPUBLICANS FOR: None.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: None.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Allen, Bader, Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Frazee, Frizzelle, Herger, Hill, Johnson, Kelley, Konnyu, La Follette, Lancaster, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Nolan, Rogers, Sebastiani, Statham, Stirling, Wright, Wyman.

NOT VOTING: Agnos (D), Alatorre (D), Campbell (D), Ferguson (R), Filante (R), Grisham (R), Jones (R), Leonard (R), Naylor (R), Seastrand (R).

MEDICAL REFERRALS

AB 1325 (Moore) Requires the state to maintain records of physicians who refer Medi-Cal patients to a facility or other health-care licensee in which the physicians have a significant beneficial interest. Passed January 30th, 41-33.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Agnos, Areias, Bane, Bates, Bronzan, Willie Brown, Campbell, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Connelly, Cortese, Costa, Davis, Duffy, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Floyd, Hannigan, Harris, Hauser, Hayden, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Killea, Klehs, Margolin, McAlister, Molina, Moore, O'Connell, Papan, Robinson, Roos, Sher, Tanner, Vasconcellos, Vicencia, Norman Waters.

REPUBLICANS FOR: None.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Hughes, Peace, Tucker, Maxine Waters.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Allen, Bader, Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Ferguson, Filante, Grisham, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, La Follette, Lancaster, Leonard, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Sebastiani, Stirling, Wright, Wyman.

NOT VOTING: Alatorre (D), Calderon (D), Frazee (R), Frizzelle (R), Herger (R), Statham (R).

SENATE

STATE BAR DUES

SB 405 (Lockyer) Retains the basic State Bar membership fee for 1986 at the same rates applicable for 1985. Passed January 27th, 35-2.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Alquist, Ayala, Boatwright, Carpenter, Deddeh, Dills, Foran, Garamendi, Bill Greene, Leroy Greene, Hart, Keene, Lockyer, Marks, McCorquodale, Mello, Montoya, Presley, Robbins, Roberti, Rosenthal, Stiern, Vuich, Watson.

REPUBLICANS FOR: Bergeson, Beverly, Craven, Doolittle, Ellis, Maddy, Morgan, Nielsen, Richardson, Russell, Seymour.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: None.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Campbell, Royce.

NOT VOTING: Davis (R), Petris (D), Torres (D).

POLITICAL ENDORSEMENTS

ACA 7 (Mountjoy) Constitutional amendment which prohibits a political party from endorsing, supporting or opposing a candidate for non-partisan office. Will appear on the June 1986 ballot. Passed January 23rd, 31-6.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Alquist, Ayala, Boatwright, Carpenter, Deddeh, Dills, Foran, Leroy Greene, Hart, Keene, Montoya, Presley, Robbins, Roberti, Stiern, Torres, Vuich.

REPUBLICANS FOR: Bergeson, Beverly, Campbell, Craven, Davis, Doolittle, Ellis, Maddy, Morgan, Nielsen, Richardson, Royce, Russell, Seymour.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Garamendi, Lockyer, Marks, Petris, Rosenthal, Watson.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: None.

NOT VOTING: Bill Greene (D), McCorquodale (D), Mello (D).

TOXICS

SB 1048 (Torres) Democrats' alternative to Governor Deukmejian's plan to reorganize hazardous waste programs in the state. Passed February 6th, 21-18. Vetoed by Deukmejian, February 8th.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Alquist, Boatwright, Carpenter, Deddeh, Dills, Foran, Garamendi, Bill Greene, Leroy Greene, Hart, Keene, Lockyer, Marks, McCorquodale, Petris, Robins, Roberti, Rosenthal, Torres, Vuich, Watson.

REPUBLICANS FOR: None.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Ayala, Mello, Presley, Stiern.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Bergeson, Beverly, Campbell, Craven, Davis, Doolittle, Ellis, Maddy, Morgan, Nielsen, Richardson, Royce, Russell, Seymour.

NOT VOTING: Montoya (D).

SOURCE: LEGITECH

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

4,393 Bills in One Year...!

NOW, LEGI-TECH MAKES IT EASY FOR YOU TO FIND JUST THE BILL YOU'RE LOOKING FOR.

ANNOUNCING THE **KEYWORD SEARCH** PROGRAM FROM LEGI-TECH.

Our full bill text database has been expanded for you. We have, on-line, the full text of all legislation introduced in the current session. In addition we've added to that program a keyword search capability. By typing in any word or words, you are instantly informed of any bills which are "keyed" by those words. **Keyword Search** is on line and ready for you today.

INVALUABLE FOR KEEPING ON TOP OF AMENDMENTS.

Because our full text database is updated each time a bill is amended; we always have the most recent version on-line. So, anytime you do a keyword search, know, that you will always find the most up-to-date information available. If the title, legislative counsel's digest or the text itself contains the word(s) you select, the bill will be located for you.

NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

This unique and valuable information comes free when you subscribe to the Legi-Tech system. You will have access to the keyword search program along with all our other services: Bill Tracking, Vote Tracking, Contribution Tracking, Lobby Tracking and User Defined Files.

Or, if you prefer to use the FULL TEXT/KEYWORD SEARCH program to compliment your current legislative monitoring efforts, you can subscribe to the service under our Individual System Design option. You pay one low annual fee for the ability to locate any bill at any time.

CALL TODAY.

For more information or to arrange a free demonstration of the FULL TEXT/KEYWORD SEARCH program, just give us a call. Then, see for yourself how quickly and easily you can enhance your political effectiveness.

In the coming months, when reviewing your current legislative information program, look closely at it's ability to locate bills based on a simple "key" word. Is it available? If not, consider the Legi-Tech system as an alternative program. We'll give you a free demonstration of the system in your office, anywhere in the state. For more information or to arrange a demonstration, please give us a call.

Legi-Tech

Legi-Tech Corporation
The Senator Hotel
1121 L Street, Suite 207
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 447-1886

Advertisement

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Advertisement

Books by Lou Cannon & others

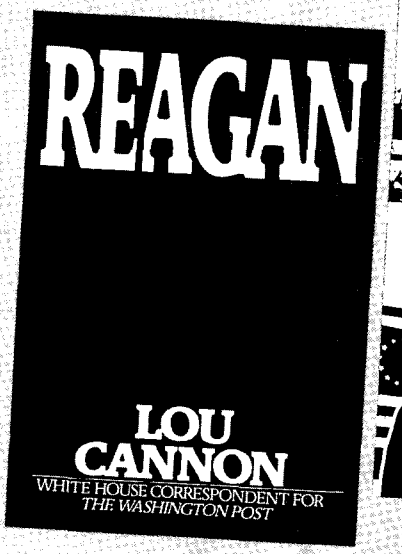
from California Journal

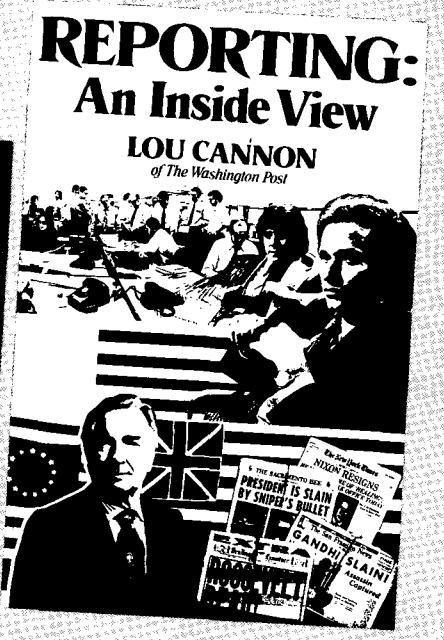
Reporting: An Inside View, *by Lou Cannon.* How many of us know what really goes on behind the scenes in the complex process that determines what is and what isn't fit to print? Anyone interested in the workings of the press during the post-Watergate era will find *Reporting: An Inside View* fascinating reading. 1977. 6 x 9, 308 pages. $9.95 cloth, $4.95 paper.

Reagan, *by Lou Cannon,* the definitive biography of President Ronald Reagan. "**Reagan** is a complete picture of the man and those around him, a fair but unsparing portrait of Reagan good and Reagan bad. It is a book which historians will treasure, written by a superb journalist who has been watching Reagan for years."

— John Chancellor

The 464-page hardcover book, published by Putnam in 1982, lists at $18.95. It is available to **Journal** readers at $9.95, the same price as the paperbound edition.





California Government and Politics Annual, 1985-86. Published every year, the *Annual* consists of reprints of *California Journal* articles covering the various branches of government, elections, political reform, lobbying, taxation, local government, the environment, and much more. The book also includes a "Quick Guide to California Government and Politics." 8½ x 11, 128 pages. $5.95 paper.

Sacramento Political Vistors Guide. A 20-page, four-color guide for persons visiting the capital for the purpose of making their voices heard in the political process. Contains maps of the downtown area and the Capitol building, information on the legislative process, where to wine and dine, places to stay and how to get around. 8½ x 11, 1985. $1.95 ea.; 2-49 copies, 99¢ ea.; 50-99 copies, 74¢ ea.; 100 or more, 49¢ ea.

California Public Administration, 2nd Ed., *by T. Anthony Quinn and Ed Salzman.* This guide to the state's bureaucracy contains sections on the impact of Proposition 13, top executives, regulatory agencies, Legislature, judicial system, education and the bureaucracy. The book also contains diagrams showing the legislative process, the court system and the state's administrative agencies. 1982, 8½ x 11, 112 pages. $4.95 paper.

The California Political Action Handbook, Second Edition. This guide to the political game in Sacramento answers these questions: How can an organization or an individual win in Sacramento? What tactics should be applied when legislative emergencies arise? How can the bureaucracy be penetrated? How can elections be won? Price for the 32-page 5½ x 8½ handbook: $2.50 each; or 2-10 copies, $1.95 ea.; 11-49 copies, $1.50 ea.; 50-99 copies, 95¢ ea.; 100 or more, 80¢ ea.

Cartoon History of California Politics, *by Ed Salzman and Ann Leigh Brown.* An entertaining history of the state as drawn by political cartoonists from Nast to Conrad. This handsomely bound book contains 119 cartoons, most of them covering a full-page. An ideal gift for yourself or a friend. 1978, 8 x 8, 156 pages, paperback. New discount price: $3.95.

Almanac of State Government and Politics, 1985-86. Fourth edition. Contains 193 photographs and biographies of the state's leaders, maps, historical information on all branches of state government, election statistics and population information, and much more. 200 pages. $5.95 paper.

Binder: How about a binder to collect and preserve your *Journals?* A handsome gold-stamped naugahyde binder to hold one year's *Journals* is $7.95 (1970-85 dates available or no date).

Index: A yearly index to the *California Journal* for fast and easy research turns your magazine into a state government reference library. $2.95 per year.

Please add 6% sales tax to all orders. Use the handy insert card to place orders. Or just write your own order and send it with payment (Visa and MasterCard numbers accepted) to California Journal Press, 1714 Capitol Ave., Sacramento 95814.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(A review of top stories during the preceding 30 days.)

DUKE UNVEILS $36.7 BILLION BUDGET

(January 11th) Governor George Deukmejian released a $36.7 billion state budget for fiscal year 1986-87, a 2.4 percent increase in state spending that he said would require no new taxes. Big winners in the proposed budget are education, with an allocated $17 billion, and highways, which will receive $2.75 billion of the Department of Transportation's nearly $3 billion proposed budget. There are also increases to help stimulate foreign trade, create a $30 million "rural renaissance" fund, increase tourism and rebuild the state's transportation system. In addition the governor has proposed to reserve 3.7 percent of the state's revenues — $1.16 billion — for emergencies but set nothing aside for "legislative priorities."

MORIARTY GETS SEVEN YEARS

(February 1st) W. Patrick Moriarty, the fireworks tycoon who pleaded guilty last year to political corruption charges, was sentenced to seven years in prison by a Los Angeles federal judge. He must also pay the government $3.4 million, his profits from the sale of a card club which led to his original indictment. Because of Moriarty's continuing role as a government informant, he received a seven-week grace period until March 24th before he must begin serving his sentence. (In a related matter, Long Beach City Councilman James Wilson was indicted January 24th by a federal grand jury on charges of taking $53,500 from Moriarty in exchange for political support of Moriarty's fireworks company.)

SCHOOLS RECEIVE LOTTERY BUCKS

(February 1st) The state controller's office began issuing checks to public schools for their initial gift of $272 million from state lottery proceeds. The money, which will be mailed to school districts, and university and college systems, amounts to $50.68 for each of California's 5.5 million students. The revenue is education's 34 percent share of $800 million in first-quarter lottery receipts, from the October 3rd kickoff to the end of 1985.

EPA YANKS TOXIC AUTHORITY FROM STATE

(February 4th) The federal government took away California's authority to manage a major hazardous-waste program, saying the state has had problems administering the program and was late in submitting a key application. According to Environmental Protection Agency officials, lack of organization of its many toxic programs was the main reason California was deprived of it's authority to make key decisions on how hazardous wastes are produced, transported, stored and dumped or neutralized. The officials said that the state could regain control of the program by spring if it can prove it has cleared up its deficiencies and if it drafts a plan that shows how it will operate according to strict federal guidelines. (In a related matter, Governor Deukmejian vetoed the Democrats' alternative to his toxics reorganization plan, SB1048 by Democratic state Senator Art Torres, on February 8th.)

Karin Petersen

Advertisement

LOSERS LET IT HAPPEN
WINNERS MAKE IT HAPPEN

California Journal's Institute for Public Policy Review announces legislative process seminar . . . April 25 in Sacramento

Speakers will include prominent lobbyists, key legislative decision-makers, technical experts, media people, and public agency officials — all prepared to impart valuable insights on survival and effectiveness in the non-textbook, real-world arena of lawmaking in California. This day-long program is designed to be a stimulating and practical introduction for the newcomer as well as a highly valuable refresher for the veteran.

WHERE: El Rancho, West Sacramento
FEE: $125, including lunch & reference materials
TO REGISTER: or for further information, contact:

Seminars c/o California Journal
1714 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95814 916/444-2840

. . . and don't forget . . .

MARCH 21 . . . DEMYSTIFYING THE STATE BUDGET PROCESS

There is still time to enroll in AND USE this timely and practical all-day seminar on how the budget is shaped and shepherded through the legislative process.

WHERE: CLARION HOTEL, Sacramento
FEE: $125 per seminar, including lunch & reference materials

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Campaign 86

The Fiedler indictment

The Republican primary for U.S. Senate went from routine to raucous in late January when one of the leading candidates, Congresswoman Bobbi Fiedler of Northridge, was indicted by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for attempting to pay another candidate, state Senator Ed Davis of Los Angeles, to get out of the race. The indictment, under an obscure California law that dates back to the 1890s and has never been used, grew out of an allegation by Davis that Fiedler and her fiance and campaign manager, Paul Clarke, had offered to help retire Davis' campaign debts in return for his withdrawal and his endorsement.

The indictment was sought by Los Angeles County District Attorney Ira Reiner whose office arranged for Davis' campaign manager, Martha Zilm, to secretly tape several meetings with Fiedler and Clarke. Fiedler vehemently denied any wrongdoing and pleaded innocent during a court appearance February 7th. The trial was set to begin March 3rd.

The Zilm tapes generated a controversy when, in early February, Fiedler herself released them to the public in a six-hour press conference held at a Los Angeles motel. The tapes revealed that Fiedler offered to help Davis "as a friend," but the 48-year-old congresswoman is also heard to say that the offer did not represent a *quid pro quo* for Davis' withdrawal.

Most pundits agreed that while the indictment may have dealt a fatal blow to Fiedler's campaign, Davis, too, suffered. The winners seem to be incumbent Democratic Senator Alan Cranston and Republican Los Angeles Supervisor Mike Antonovich.

Ins and outs

Democratic state Senator John Foran of San Francisco announced on January 21st that he would not seek reelection after 24 years in the Legislature, the last 10 in the Senate. Foran will stay in Sacramento as a lobbyist. His announcement triggered a stampede among those who would like to represent his heavily Democratic 8th District. Democratic Assemblyman Lou Papan of Millbrae, powerful chairman of the Assembly Rules Committee, said he would run, as did San Francisco Supervisor Quentin Kopp, an independent. Also in the Democratic primary hunt are Jim Gonzales, a former aide to San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, and Carol Ruth Silver, a San Francisco County supervisor.

Elsewhere around the state, Assemblyman Frank Vicencia of Bellflower, Democratic speaker pro tempore, said he was quitting the Assembly to devote more time to his family and to his insurance business. Vicencia was investigated last year by the Fair Political Practices Commission for failing to list insurance clients on his 1981-83 economic disclosure statements. One of the clients was former Orange County fireworks tycoon W. Patrick Moriarty, recently sentenced to seven years in prison on political corruption charges. The FPPC cleared Vicencia.

Another Southern California Democrat, Richard Robinson of Garden Grove, confirmed that he, too, would not return to the Assembly. Robinson, who won reelection by a razor-thin margin of 256 votes in 1984, announced that instead he would make what some call a kamikaze run at Republican Congressman Robert Dornan.

In the quest for U.S. Senate the Republican primary lost two candidates and gained another (not counting the Fiedler embroglio). Congressman Dan Lungren of Long Beach bowed out of the crowded race, citing lagging campaign contributions and low statewide name-identification as reasons for his decision to remain in the House of Representatives. Lungren had raised only about $240,000 for a primary that many experts predict will cost upwards of $2 million. By contrast, Congressman Ed Zschau of Los Altos banked over $1 million in 1985, making Lungren's war chest look like pocket change. Congressman William Dannemeyer of Orange then bowed out of the Senate hunt for much the same reason.

But just as Lungren wandered into the sunset, another GOPer strode into town. No, it wasn't Peter Ueberroth, the man most Republicans would like to see challenge Alan Cranston come November. It was Eldridge Cleaver of Oakland, the Black Panther-turned-conservative who in recent years has run for every office this side of king of the Mardi Gras.

Finally, Los Angeles television commentator Bruce Herschensohn announced in late January that he was leaving KABC-TV in order to devote fulltime to *his* quest for the Republican senatoral nomination.

Follow the bouncing Republicans

Republican Assemblyman Phil Wyman of Tehachapi announced that he would not seek the GOP nomination for state controller in June but would run for reelection instead. Wyman's decision came shortly after fellow Assemblyman Don Sebastiani of Sonoma said he would run for controller and not for lieutenant governor as previously planned. After young winemaker Sebastiani dropped out of the primary, state Senator H.L. Richardson dropped in, reversing an earlier decision not to run for statewide office in 1986. Stay tuned.

Anti-Bird forces merge

Two groups opposed to the confirmation of Chief Justice Rose Bird in November have pooled their resources, by joining forces from now on. Known as the California Coalition for Court Reform, the new group combines the efforts of Crime Victims for Court Reform and Californians to Defeat Rose Bird. The latter group was headed by Howard Jarvis and Republican state Senator Ed Davis. Bird supporters said the merger was a "sign of weakness," while political pros say it was a victory for Republican campaign consultant Bill Roberts and a loss for the Butcher-Forde consultant firm. Several independent anti-Bird groups still exist, including one headed by GOP state Senator H.L. Richardson of Glendora.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

California Works ... Because We Do

State-employed nurses are dedicated professionals giving their best under difficult circumstances. Registered nurses can work anywhere they want — there's a huge demand for their services. But CSEA represents licensed nurses who have made the decision to serve California taxpayers by working in our state hospitals and correctional facilities. They've shown they have both the skills and the heart for the job.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Perspective from
WASHINGTON
By Leo Rennert

Reagan's big auction

There's a new wrinkle in President Reagan's 1987 budget and it can be summed up in a single word — privatization. Under growing pressure to whittle down record-size $200 billion deficits, the president has come up with a double-barreled strategy — sharp cuts in domestic programs and a sell-off of federal oil and energy-producing assets in the West. Domestic cuts are old hat with the Reagan administration. Selling surplus federal property to boost revenues already has been tried — with minimal success. But the president's proposal to "privatize" (forgive this new assault on the English language) the hydroelectric generators and transmission grids of more than 100 federal dams along with the Naval Petroleum Reserves at Elk Hills near Bakersfield and Teapot Dome in Wyoming injects a powerful new controversy into an already high-pitched budget brawl over national priorities. California will be a major player in this new drama because Reagan's homestate is a prime target of his privatization drive. It happens to contain some of the most valuable family jewels he wants to turn into cash.

IN RECENT YEARS, ELK HILLS HAS BEEN the biggest U.S. oil-producing field after Alaska. Along with Teapot Dome, it was set aside as a military reserve before World War I, when America began to flex its muscles across the seas. Elk Hills figured prominently in the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding administration after top-level officials surreptitiously channeled lucrative production rights to politically powerful California oil magnates. Whatever the *deja-vu* aspect, the process this time is quite above-board. The political impact of the 1920s scandal, now a mere historical footnote, kept Elk Hills locked up for 50 years. It was not until the oil-supply shocks of the 1970s — and the advent of long lines at gas stations — that Congress decided to open the field to commercial production. Last year sales from Elk Hills netted the treasury $1.3 billion. By comparison, Teapot Dome is a drop in the bucket and virtually depleted. Under Reagan's new budget, the government would move from selling the oil to selling the fields. The estimated price tag is in the range of $2 billion to $4 billion.

Federal hydro facilities headed for the auction block represent an even more valuable asset. Reagan believes he can sell them to private utilities for more than $12 billion. In California, the sale package includes the power facilities of the Central Valleys Project, including generators at Shasta and other dams. In the Northwest, the "for sale" sign has been posted for the Bonneville Power Administration, which sells surplus electricity to California over a regional transmission grid.

In each instance, Reagan follows a pattern set by his favorite foreign leader, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has made privatization of nationalized industries a prime objective of her domestic policies. As true-believing conservatives, Reagan and Thatcher are doing it as much for ideological as economic reasons. In their view government simply has no business getting involved in such enterprises. The private sector, they assert, operates much more efficiently.

Reagan, however, faces strong opposition from many regional interests in Congress, particularly in his attempt to sell off government power facilities providing low-cost electricity to constituents of many lawmakers. Federal power projects sell electricity "at cost" — and that includes a very low interest rate on long-term investment. As a result, eligible users get a big price break over customers of private, investor-owned utilities. Under law, public agencies, including municipal utilities, have "preference" status in the sale of federal power. So, incidentally, do federal installations, which would be saddled with higher electric bills under Reagan's proposal. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District and other consumer-owned systems in Northern California, which get a big chunk of Central Valley hydro-power, don't welcome Reagan's move. Critics contend the government is apt to get a poor price and giant private utilities will get a windfall because they're the only ones with enough capital and transmission lines to be able to step forward as bidders. In Northern California this could mean a virtual monopoly for the San Francisco-based Pacific Gas and Electric Company. While the White House argues that one set of taxpayers shouldn't subsidize another with low-cost power, public-power groups contend all consumers in the West will lose because the price "yardstick" of federal power will disappear as private monopolistic forces take over. "The private utilities are licking their chops in anticipation of the gold mine," says Democratic Congressman Robert Matsui of Sacramento.

The last president who tried something along these lines was Dwight Eisenhower. He failed after running into fierce opposition from a Democratic Congress. California's late U.S. senator, Clair Engle, denounced Ike's version of privatization as a giveaway of the Central Valley Project's "cash registers" - the most profitable elements of the public's investment in Western water-development projects. More than a generation has passed but some of the same rhetoric can be heard again on Capitol Hill.

THE PROPOSED ELK HILLS SALE also has its critics who maintain it's foolish to sell such an asset in a buyer's market when the price of oil is plummeting. Under current law, Congress must give its assent to commercial production every three years. Some argue that the field should be shut down again because it doesn't make sense to "drill America first." The Pentagon never liked the idea of opening Elk Hills, preferring to keep it as a hedge against a future supply crisis. Small oil refiners and distributors who depend on Elk Hills oil dread a sell-off to a big company that could snuff out small competitors.

From a budget standpoint, there are serious questions about whether privatizing federal assets is a foolish one-shot bid to paper over deficits at the expense of the government's longer-term financial interests. Critics compare it to a family selling the house to pay the food bills. The White House counters that private enterprise is inherently superior and it's time to put the idea into practice.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AREN'T THE ONLY THINGS ABOUT US THAT STAND OUT IN CALIFORNIA.

AT&T has become a lot more visible in California ever since we moved to our new Los Angeles headquarters.

But the fact is, we've played an important role in California for more than 100 years.

For Hollywood, we invented talking pictures. For the recording industry—stereophonic recording.

Each year, we support important community groups as diverse as the Los Angeles Philharmonic and The Mexican and American Foundation.

What's more, our payroll makes a 2-billion-dollar impact on this state's economy every year.

So you see, AT&T offers California more than outstanding telephones, information and network systems, long distance services and computers.

We offer you outstanding commitment, too.

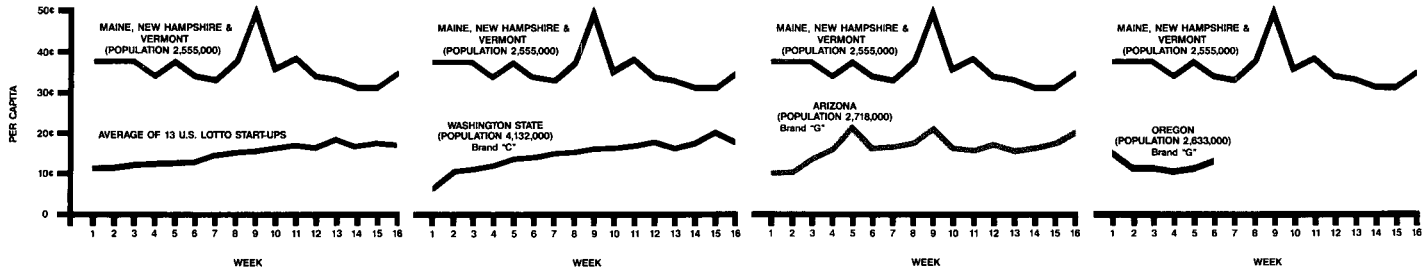
AT&T
The right choice.

©AT&T 1985
Advertisement

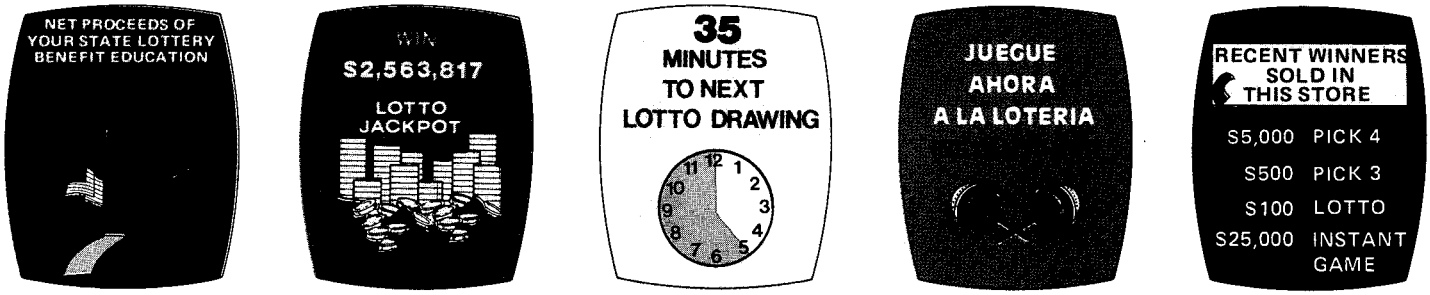
LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Color Television Advertising At The Point-Of-Sale Works

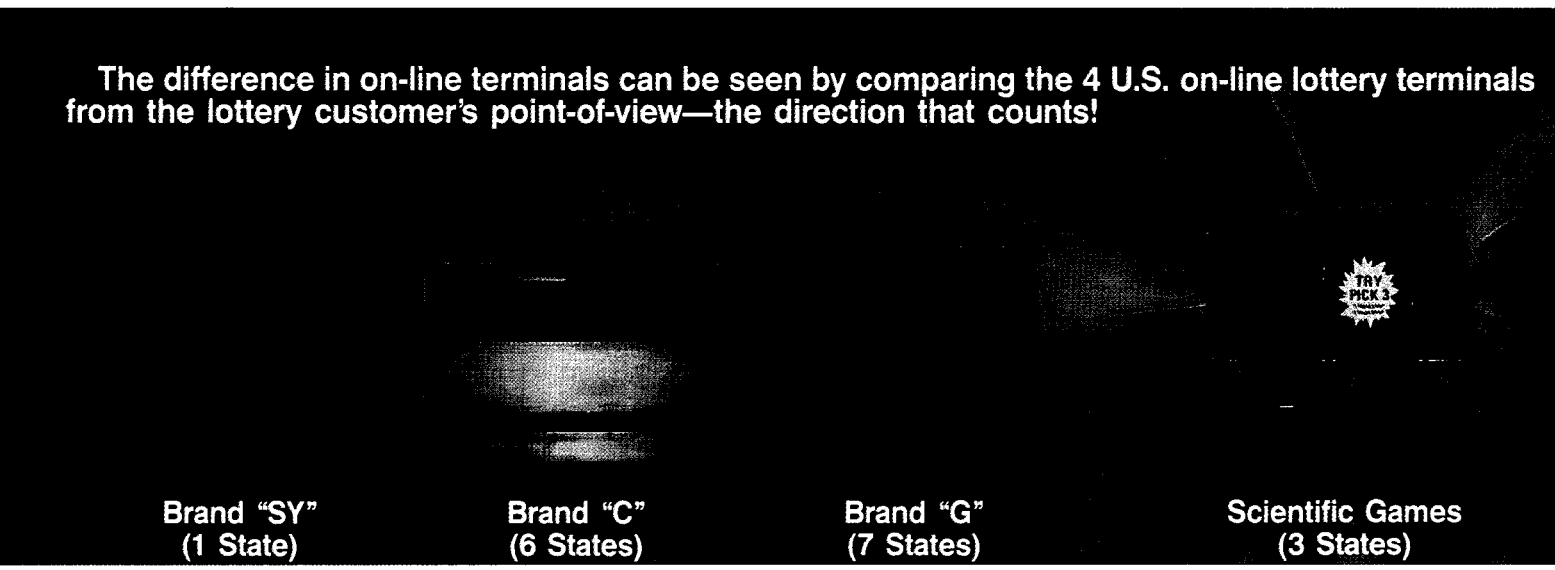
Scientific Games' advanced, new on-line terminal is generating 2.4 times better lotto start-up sales than conventional on-line terminals engineered 4-7 years ago. The graphs below compare sales for the first 16 weeks of lotto using Scientific Games' on-line terminal in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to the average lotto start-up sales for 13 other U.S. lotteries and for 3 individual recent lotto start-ups.



Scientific Games' advanced, new, state-of-the-art on-line terminal is unique and uses animated full-color television to deliver informational messages to the customer right at the point of sale.



The difference in on-line terminals can be seen by comparing the 4 U.S. on-line lottery terminals from the lottery customer's point-of-view—the direction that counts!



Brand "SY" (1 State) | Brand "C" (6 States) | Brand "G" (7 States) | Scientific Games (3 States)

On-Line On-Time

Scientific Games has started up all 4 of its on-line state lottery systems on-time (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Illinois video).

Unheard-Of Reliability And Up-Time

Scientific Games' advanced, new, state-of-the-art on-line lottery system in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont uses the highly reliable fault-tolerant Stratus computer. As of January 6, 1986 (when this was written), our on-line lottery system in Maine has been in continuous operation with 100.00% up-time for 190 consecutive days without ever having gone down since its original on-time start-up at 6 AM, July 1, 1985.

Scientific Games, Inc. The Full Service Lottery Company

Advertisement

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED